DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—SEVENTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
CLOTHING—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
DENTISTRY—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
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FOR SALE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
FURNITURE—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Third column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—First column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
LECTURE SEASON—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MACHINERY—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MEDICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
PROPOSALS—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
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REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—SEVENTH PAGE—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Third column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAY CONCERT.—WILL the blondes in mourning in gallery communicate with FARQUET, Herald office?

BUS—CALLED AWAY TO-DAY. RETURN SOON. Write immediately to Cincinnati, Ohio. F. SPRAGUE.

EMMA O., LATE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Seventh avenue.—Send for letter to house from South; have returned. Address as formerly. CHUNK OF MISERY.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. ALFRED LEFORT, who seven years ago, lived with Mr. Cushman, baker, 13 Greenwich avenue, New York. His anxious relatives in Vienna, Austria, will be thankful for any information given. Address A. LEFORT, No. 6 Opera Gasse, Vienna, Austria.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WALTER HOPE, TAILor, when last heard of lived in Albany, N. Y. Any person knowing him to be dead will confer a favor by addressing K. T. MOORE, Cleveland (Ohio) Post office.

IF CHARLIE GILES, OF S. C., IS IN TOWN HE WILL please communicate with his friend at the Southern Hotel. W. W. H., of S. C.

IF LEO WISE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, IS STILL IN the city he will gain valuable business information by calling at STUDLER & CO.'S, 164 Church street.

JOSEPHINE GREY—CALL THIS TUESDAY, AT 7 o'clock P. M. T.

MISSING—SINCE JANUARY 5, 1871, WILLIAM ALEXander Gray, aged 22 years, native of Liverpool, England. Last seen in New York city. Trade, marble cutter. Information regarding him, whether dead or alive, will be gratefully received by his brother, JOHN GRAY, 123 Second street, Elizabethport, N. J.

M. V.—EVERY SATURDAY, 2.15. PLEASE WRITE.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO SAT IN THE PARLOR OF the Grand Central Hotel on Sunday would like to make the acquaintance of the blonde lady that called his attention to the Personals. Address J. H. LEWIS, 417 Broadway.

34TH STREET, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—DID I INterpret signal right? Would an acquaintance be acceptable? If so address, stating some circumstance, CAPTIVATED, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 61—JANUARY 23, 1871.
74, 57, 25, 31, 15, 63, 68, 76, 47, 1, 73, 8, 54.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 38—JANUARY 23, 1871.
43, 14, 15, 36, 6, 28, 72, 71, 62, 17, 12, 33.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 157—JANUARY 23, 1871.
27, 58, 24, 22, 10, 48, 53, 18, 26, 17, 47, 54, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 158—JANUARY 23, 1871.
14, 70, 31, 40, 19, 17, 75, 41, 33, 55, 66, 60.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, DRAWS JAN. 27; whole, $32; shares in proportion; one prize of $100,000 in gold. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING.—PARTIES TROUBLED with this unpleasant habit can be cured to their satisfaction by calling on Dr. RICH, 62 East Twelfth street. References given.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON SEVENTH AVENUE, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets.—You are about to be assessed for paving Seventh avenue with the most expensive and worst of wooden pavements ($8 for every 25 feet frontage; the assessment amounts to about $63,000. If property owners will unite and contribute $8 or $10 for each 25 feet frontage we can carry our case to the Court of Appeals, and there we will find out to whom the avenue belongs.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,655 New York Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary: determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 136 BOWERY—Private instruction day and evening: Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy, by an experienced operator.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS TO INSTRUCT IN Writing, who will be taught by an easy method. Private correspondence of all kinds answered. MADAME LA GRANGE, 90 Sixth avenue.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 835 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for business. Ladies receive special attention, and learn an elegant English hand. Stiffness, cramping and trembling entirely removed. Terms reasonable.

DRAWING, ELEMENTARY AND FREE HAND; Drawing and Shading from the flat, &c. Painting in Water Colors and Enamel lessons given at pupil's own residence, by Professor W. PORTER. Address 316 Sixteenth street, corner of Eighth avenue. Terms moderate.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Spelling, Grammar, Spanish, French, Latin, Spanish, $5 each. Private instruction day and evening; 24 Writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies' department.

SIX MORE YOUNG LADIES CAN BE RECEIVED AT A first class Ladies' Boarding School, near Albany, at $200 per year, including board and all branches of English education. Full particulars can be had of J. O. HIGGINS, Esq., No. 7 Pine street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO TAKE LESsons in French and Spanish. Address J. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER FOR BOOKkeeping, correspondence and all other mercantile branches. Address E. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A LADY IN A SCHOOL NEAR THE CITY to teach mathematics and English. Apply Wednesday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 516 Sixth avenue, in the store.

$40 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION; NO extra charges; pleasant home and thorough instruction; long standing. Address ABEL WHILLOCK'S Boarding School, Danbury, Conn.

BILLIARDS.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD AND COMBINATION Cushion Table can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street. All of the different makers' Cushions for sale cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

SPRINGFIELD RIFLES.—120 CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-loading Rifles, late Springfield pattern, for sale low. C. L. BAILEY, Portland, Me.

THE GRAND PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH for $1,000, the Diamond Champion Badge and the Championship of America, between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Captain A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, will take place on the enclosed grounds of the Long Island Pigeon Shooting Club, at Captain Sealy's (late Hiram Woodruff's), near Union Course, L. I., on Wednesday, January 25, 1871, at 12 M.

Each party to shoot at 100 birds. Tickets $1.

On the following day a grand Sweepstake, open to all, in which Paine, Bogardus, Johnson, Tinker and other prominent sportsmen will participate.

I. R. SEALY, Proprietor Woodruff House.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS. Regular Auction Sales EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand. SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale. OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV. REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. 24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warrantees. CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK. OWNER'S DESCRIPTIONS.

ELEGANT TEAM BRIGHT BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, long manes and tails, 15 hands high, 8 and 9 years; one extra fine under Saddle: very stylish and fine travellers; in every respect a first class family team, and warranted sound, kind and true.

SIX SEAT ALBANY SLEIGH, built by GOULD, with top overback seat.

STYLISH BRIGHT BAY TROTTING MARE, long mane and tail, sired by Royal George, and dam a Morgan Rattler mare, 15½ hands, 6 years, trotted on fair track to pole; fears nothing; can be driven by a lady, and warranted sound, kind and true.

LIGHT TROTTING SLEIGH, built to order for DAN MACE by KIMBALL.

BRIGHT BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 6 years; fast and steady traveller; extra fine for family or business use, and warranted sound and true.

4 SEATED PORTLAND SLEIGH, trimmed in velvet; made by WOOD BROS., and in perfect order.

BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 6 years; superior for business purposes, warranted sound, kind and true.

TWO CUTTERS, made by RUSSELL, of Portland.

DARK GRAY MARE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 6 years, stylish fast traveller; excellent for coupe and warranted sound, kind and true.

BROWN MATCHED CARRIAGE OR COUPE HORSE, 16 hands, 6 years; without fault or vice; stylish, fine driver; warranted sound, kind and true.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES; description time of sale.
25 PORTLAND CUTTERS. ROCKAWAYS.
TOP and NO TOP ROAD WAGONS. ONE COACH.
ROBES, BLANKETS, HORSE SUITS, HARNESS, &C.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A.—CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESSES, ROBES, Bells, Blankets, &c., for sale; new Portland Cutters, $20 up; Albanys, $75 up; Ponys, $125 up; also good assortment second hand road and top Wagons. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A.—WE HAVE A FEW LEFT OF OUR HOLIDAY Presents—very popular Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Ham's patent Clarences, excelling any other make. Prices reduced. HAM, Fourth and Broadway.

ALDERNEY AND AYRSHIRE COWS FOR SALE—Also one Alderney Bull. To be seen at the farm of the subscriber, near West Farms, Westchester county. Inquire of WILLIAM WATSON, 172 Church street.

A.—SLEIGHS, COACHES, PHAETONS, TOP AND Open Wagons, Rockaways, express, business and depot Wagons, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, &c., cheaper than at any other place in New York, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty first street. JAMES JENKINS.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, AT PRIVATE STABLE 124 West Nineteenth street, one Cabriolet, one Top Wagon, two Sleighs, three sets Harness. Apply as above for two days.

AN ELEGANT SIX PASSENGER SLEIGH FOR $275—Also assortment single and double Sleighs for less than their cost at factory. Call and see for yourself. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A TWO SEAT SLEIGH FOR SALE CHEAP; RUN BUT a few times, is very light and stylish. 535 East Sixty-fifth street.

A TURNOUT—BROWN HORSE; CAN TROT IN 2:40; Stuber's Sleigh and Harness; also a handsome Sleigh, that represents a pair of trotting horses. No 5 West Thirteenth street.

A.—CLOSING OUT. CLOSING OUT. All our Stock, below cost. Portland Sleighs, Bells, fine bear, wolf, buffalo, fox and other choice Robes at half price; Horse Blankets in great variety, reduced 20 per cent. Great Bargains in top buggies, Phaetons and Rockaways; all warranted sound and perfect. Also over 100 sets of Harness, mostly bankrupt stock. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AN ELEGANT SIX SEAT FAMILY SLEIGH, COST $425, never used, price $250; several two horse family Sleighs, original manufacturer's cost $325; prices reduced to $225. WITTY'S, Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FOUR SECOND HAND PORTland Sleighs, four low priced Horses, suitable for all purposes; Harness, Robes, Bells, &c., all cheap. 39 Great Jones street.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS.—FIVE HUNDRED OF THE best makers, such as Kimball, Gould and others. Will sell without regard to cost, to close out. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A GRAY CANADIAN PONY, SOUND AND KIND, FOR sale cheap, for want of use, at GEORGE MORRISON'S, 152½ West Thirty third street.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS, in Sleighs, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., at 58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau.

BELLS.—SLEIGH BELLS, AT WITTY'S, BROADWAY; every style, Dexter included, from 50c. to $25; lot second hand cheap. Sleighs at greatly reduced prices. Near Bleecker street.

BELLS, BLANKETS, ROBES.—LARGEST ASSORTment Sleighs, Bells, Robes; all styles Carriages; 100 second hand Carriages, selling off cheap. H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

DEXTER SLEIGH BELLS—LIGHTEST AND BEST bells in the market. All other styles, gilt and silver Bells, from 50c. to $25. Open till 9 o'clock. WITTY, Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 60 Liberty street.—Elegant Horses and Carriages at private stable 150 West Eighteenth street, this day, at 10 o'clock.

EIGHT HORSES TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE price as the owner has no use for them. Inquire at 366 Washington street.

ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SALE—MADE BY Gould & Son, Albany. In excellent order and very stylish. Apply at CORBETT'S, 122 to 126 West Twenty-fifth st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUPE OR CARRIAGE Horse, Royal George stock, 16½ hands high, dark bay, fast and kind; good in single or double harness. Apply, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at stable 27 East Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH AT ONE-HALF ITS cost; never been used. Apply at private stable rear of 207 Fifth avenue, entrance on Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNtry. To be sold cheap. At 83 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—A SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW AND IN GOOD order, with shafts and pole. Apply to W. H. BASLEY, 23 Rose street, corner Duane street.

FOR SALE—A FINE ½ CLARENCE, NEARLY NEW and in good order, lined with crimson satin and everything of the best quality. Inquire for JAMES, at Seldon's stables, or of owner, at office Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE—TWO CANADIAN HORSES, 15 HANDS and chunky; sound and kind; 6 to 8 years; Express Wagon, Harness, nearly new; sold cheap. 294 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD DOUBLE SEATED Sleigh, with Bells. 542 West Thirty-third street, to oil factory.

HORSE FOR SALE—WITH BUGGY AND HARNESS if wanted; young, kind, fast and very stylish. Apply at BOWEN'S Stable, West Fourteenth street, near Sixth av.

LOT SECOND HAND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP. Old Sleighs taken in trade. At WITTY'S, 628 Broadway. Open till 9 o'clock.

SEVEN HORSES TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE price, as the owner has no use for them. Apply at 129 Liberty street.

SLEIGHS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF PORTLAND SLEIGHS for sale cheap, at 151 William street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS.—FOUR NICE SECOND HAND PORTLAND Cutters, all newly trimmed and nearly new; prices from $35 to $75; worth the money. ROWE'S stable, 141 East Sixteenth street.

SLEIGHS.—IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE sleigh and bell trade I will keep store open until 9 o'clock. Great inducements to parties wishing to sell again. WITTY, 628 Broadway.

SLEIGHS TO LET—BY DAY OR SEASON, AT WITTY'S, 628 Broadway, near Bleecker street. Old Sleighs taken in exchange. Store open till 9 o'clock to-night. All styles Bells.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. A large variety of Cutters, Pony Sleighs and six-seat Sleighs at reduced rates. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A LIGHT PORTLAND SLEIGH, built for present owner; has never been used; very handsome; will be sold cheap. Call at 152 West street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—IMMENSE STOCK selling off at greatly reduced prices. Lot second hand Sleighs. Open till 9 o'clock. WITTY, 628 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—FOR SALE, ONE SIX SEAT SLEIGH $200; one do., $80; one single Sleigh, $45; one do., $35. Apply to MOTT & BURR, 202 Mercer street.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MY OWN CELEbrated make, including my renowned Dexter speed cutter; also some in secondhand, at low prices. R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 150 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—400 ALL STYLES SLEIGHS, Cutters, shifting seats, Ponies and six-seat Albanys, trimmed and untrimmed Portlands, at greatly reduced prices, to close them out. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

WAGONS AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP; HORSE, Grocery Wagon and Harness; also two Concord Express and one light Business Wagon, Go Cart, one and two seat and Business Sleighs, Depot Wagon, &c., at 220 Spring street, corner Clark.

WANTED—A STYLISH HORSE, ABOUT 16 HANDS high, sound and kind. Address box 6,129 Post office.

5,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELS, EVERY STYLE. 200 Sleighs. Largest assortment at lowest market prices. Old Sleighs and Bells taken in exchange. Open till 9 o'clock. WITTY, 628 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE—A SAMPLE ROOM, DOING A GOOD business. Cheap rent. Will be sold a bargain. Apply at 118 West street.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—GOOD REASONS will be given. Inquire of GEORGE FUCHS, 409 Bleecker street, for two days.

A DISTILLERY AND FAMILY LIQUOR STORE FOR sale; one of the best established in the Eighth ward; a rare chance for a man who can give it all attention. Apply at 511 Broome street.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—THE OWNer of a well established and profitable business in the manufacture of cooking ranges, grates, &c., will, on account of ill health, dispose of it on reasonable terms. Capital required, about $15,000. Address, with references, J. H. B., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORES, MEAT MARKETS Groceries, Tea Stores, Bakeries, Cigar Stores, Confectioneries, Billiard Saloons, Oyster Saloons, Country Hotels, Market Stands, Dry Goods Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, FINE FIXTURES, good Stock; prominent street, near Bowery; bargain this day, or at auction to-morrow. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED PROMINENT FOURTH ward corner Liquor Store, with elegant Fixtures, good Stock and Lease, at great bargain privately, or at auction on Thursday. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

BOOK STAND IN A FIRST CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE.—Address BOOK STAND, Herald office.

DRUG STORES.—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DRUG Stores for sale, in New York and Brooklyn. Price from $2,500 to $6,000. Apply at once to HALE, 61 Ann st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—LUNCH AND LIQUOR STORE, NO. 117 South street, near Peck Slip. Inquire in store.

FOR SALE—FISH, PROVISION AND PRODUCE BUSIness; is well established, having been successfully carried on for 12 years in the same store, which is located in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address, with references, S. R., box 202 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE LIQUOR SALOON, DOING A good business and in a good location, with a five years' lease. Agents need not apply. Address J. H. MORGAN, station D.

FOR SALE—THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY, 404 First avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, in good working order, at a very low price.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED BOOT AND SHOE Store in the city. For particulars address B., box 110 station A.

FOR SALE—A MEAT AND SAUSAGE STORE, CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 96 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—AN EMBROIDERY AND STAMPING Store, doing a good business, cheap for cash. Inquire at 26 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND DESKS, Showcases, Office Railings, Panelwork, Doors, Sash, Counters, Drug Drawers, Sideboard, Stoves, Signs, &c. Stores fitted up in one day. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry street.

FOR SALE—A TEA STORE; GOOD LOCATION; WELL established; long, cheap lease; weekly sales, sugar, $560; teas and coffees, $400; profits, 15 per cent, $135; clerks, rent and gas, $40; net weekly profits, $95; price $2,000 cash; everything as represented; lease and fixtures are worth the amount asked; no reduction in price; cause of selling, have made enough money to monopolize the retail tea trade of an adjacent city. Address TEA WAREHOUSE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SAMPLE ROOM, HANDSOMELY fitted up; cheap for cash. Apply at 21 West street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND Oyster Saloon; located in a good locality in the Bowery. Inquire of JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 238 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN the Eighth ward; long established. Apply to EMANUEL, 29 Mercer street.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES; four years lease from May next. Apply at the corner of Sands and Navy streets, Brooklyn, for two days.

RARE CHANCE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE and Good Will of a country Dry Goods Store in Bloomfield, N. J.; well established and doing a profitable business; will be disposed of advantageously to purchaser; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further particulars address E. G. W., 54 Lispenard street, New York.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—FRUIT STORE AND RESTaurant, located in one of the great railroad depots, paying a profit of $1,000 per month; Lease, Stock, Fixtures, $3,000; owner having two other places necessitates this sale. H. C. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad street.

SHOE STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—In a first class stand and doing a first class trade, in Jersey City; selling out on account of not having time to attend to it. Apply to BARKER BROS., 254 Greenwich street, New York.

WASHINGTON MARKET BUTTER STAND FOR sale.—Best location in the market. Only first class parties need apply, with cash. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND HAND ENGINES, 50 horse power each; one 30 horse power Engine, two double flue Boilers, 50 horse power; one 15 horse power engine, $118; all nearly as good as new. Apply to S. STANTON, 52 John street, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, Pumps, Lathes, Shafting, Belting, &c.; also factory Buildings to let. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Four to sixty horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt and 93, 95 and 97 Liberty streets.

H. HONER, MACHINIST AND DEALER IN A GENeral assortment of Tools and Machinery.—Press and Press Tool Making. Cutting Out and Piercing done at 54 East Broadway.

WANTED—ONE 25 HORSE POWER ENGINE; ONE 15 feet Lathe, 3 feet swing, and one upright Drill Press, all second hand. Address immediately B & CO., 59 White st.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES WANTED—FOR IMMEDIate occupancy, either furnished or unfurnished, by first class tenants. Send particulars or call on KING & CO., 212 Broadway.

CLUB ROOM.—WANTED, FOR A SOCIAL CLUB, ONE or two Floors, unfurnished, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Third and Seventh avenues. Address PEABODY, Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL FURnished House, brick preferred, with from seven to nine rooms, near Fulton or South ferry, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, JOHN F. BALDWIN, 174 Fulton street, N. Y.

HOUSES WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY to let can have it properly attended to by placing it exclusively in charge of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FOR VERY light housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family; rent moderate; references required. Address, with particulars, D. M. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, two nearly furnished Rooms, convenient for housekeeping, below Twentieth street, west side. Address, stating price, F. R. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, in a private family; references. Address, with full particulars and terms, WOODLAWN, Herald office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, DOWN TOWN. ADDRESS, giving price and location, box 5,152 Post office.

WANTED—PART OF A STORE, ON BROADWAY, for engraving office, between Maiden lane and Chambers street. Address communications to E. J. MUENCH, 42 John street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A CLUB, A FURnished Room on the Eighth avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-third street; rent moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., CLUB, Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING, a small Farm, about thirty miles from New York; on Harlem Railroad preferred. Address, with particulars, for two days, to L. B. S., Station L, New York.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A. T. PECK, DANBURY, CONN., LECTURES IN parlor, office or hall. Subject, "Improved National Finance." He will prove that "voters" can have $100,000 greenbacks with "greenbacks" at par with gold. Lecture mailed, 25c.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the secretary 618 Broadway.

REV. H. M. GALLAGHER WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture, "Fat Money in the Purse," on Tuesday evening, January 24, 1871, at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue. Doors open at 7 P. M.; lecture to commence at 7¾. Tickets, 25c.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, $8, $10 and $15; teeth filled with gold, $1; all work warranted first class, at Dr. WHITE'S, No. 25 Sixth avenue, corner of Waverley place.

DR. CRANE'S SUCCESS IN RESTORING SHOCKINGly decayed Teeth to their original beauty and strength without pain with his Platina and Osteoplastic, is unparalleled. Rooms 259 West Forty-second street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; 14 YEARS; BEnumbing application; gas administered; beautiful, $1, Set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets repaired and purchased. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved city property. Large mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK. Notice to Depositors. The Bank will open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

HURON COPPER BAY COMPANY. A special general meeting of shareholders, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to dispose of the property of the company, will take place at the company's offices, 12 St. Francis Xavier street, Montreal, at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, the 22d of February, 1871. By order of the Board, D. LORN MACDOUGALL, President. J. G. BURROWS, Secretary. MONTREAL, Jan. 21, 1871.

HOTEL PROPERTY—ANY PARTY WISHING TO INvest in a first class Hotel uptown, the monthly receipts of which are now regularly over $35,000, can hear of an opportunity by addressing box 4,565, Post office, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—on desirable New York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHEPHERD & CO., 24 Pine street, New York.

PARTIES HOLDING GOOD FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages on Brooklyn or New York property, and wishing to sell the same at a small discount, may address, stating particulars, BANK, Herald office.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND. YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Broadway. NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

$225,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or Westchester county. JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK, BROOKlyn and Westchester Property, in sums to suit; no bonus required. Westchester Mortgages purchased. O. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROperty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Westchester county; $50,000 for Orange and Rockland counties. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.—THE HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PIANOS, &C., OR BOUGHT. PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS BOUGHT AT 77 BLEECKER STREET.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 896 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT HYMANS, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 735—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought; utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 257 AND 259 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same. A set of Diamonds for sale.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought and sold, and money loaned on them by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY will be loaned at S. MIGEL'S, No. 9 Union square, at very low rates.

MONEY LOANED ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS AND every description of Merchandise, particularly on Pianos and Furniture. Ladies' parlor. Storage taken, at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. O. HERTS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney. NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Alfred Bardell and Samuel Smith, under the firm name of Bardell & Smith, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALFRED BARDELL. SAMUEL SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same place in the name of Smith & Brother, and will receive and pay all debts. SAMUEL SMITH. JANUARY 21, 1871. GEORGE SMITH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, with a capital of $25,000; best reference given; none need apply except those meaning business. Address, stating where an interview may be had, MANUFACTURER, Newark, N. J.

A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN GENTLEMAN, WITH long mercantile experience, wishes to enter a business as general partner, with a capital of about $2,000; references can be given by the best city houses. Address, with full particulars and name, T. S., box 750 Post office.

A GOOD OPENING IMMEDIATELY—IN A LIGHT, profitable, established Office and Business. Can be extended profitably with help. A reliable person can have equal interest; must have $1,000 to $2,000 cash. For particulars address RELIABLE, box 145 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH REFERENCES AND ABOUT $1,500 to invest as required, without bonus, in a safe, profitable, permanent monopoly. NOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

A GENTLEMAN—OF LITERARY CULTURE, UNITing energy and business capacity, desires an active position in some publishing house or in connection with some special publication. Address box 6,752 Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN THE SECOND HAND furniture, auction and commission business; $1,500 or $2,000 required, and a sober, honest man; best location in this city. 295 Hudson street, corner Desbrosses.

EXCELSIOR MEAT AND VEGETABLE CHOPPER.—Wanted an agent in every county in the United States to sell it on commission; price $6 50. Address ARTISAN MANUFACTURING CO., 345 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE MANUFACTURE OF AN ARTICLE in the stationery line for the Western States; patented. Address STATIONER, Herald office.

INVESTIGATION IS INVITED TO THE MERITS OF A new manufacturing business, which is sure to please; requires cheap materials, simple machinery and unskilled labor; universal demand for the article; better and fifty per cent cheaper than any heretofore made; a monopoly. Apply at Earle's Hotel, room 56.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A LIGHT MANUFACTURing business; small capital required; good profits and a sure thing. Call at 174 Centre street, fourth floor. W. G. FENNER.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH A NO. 1 REFERence, who understands the manufacturing of the artificial flower business perfectly and thoroughly, can have a very good chance in a business, with or without capital; no one need apply except as above mentioned. Address J. & H., 121 Grand st.

WANTED—CAPITAL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF AN article that will become staple in the hardware trade. Call on WAYLAND & AYMAR, 103 Fulton street.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WITH about $5,000, to extend a very agreeable business, now carried on on a small scale; strictly honest; a very good opportunity to make a fortune in a few years. A. PALMER, 152 Bowery, in store.

WANTED—A PARTNER, TO ASSIST IN LIGHT MAnufacturing business, with a few hundred dollars capital. Business easily learned. Call on NOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

$300.—ESTABLISHED; EASY BUSINESS; PAYS $200 to $300 per month; for sale to a young man who can teach bookkeeping. Address MERCANTILE SURETY, Herald office.

$1,000 OR $2,000 WANTED—TO START DOUBLE select boarding house; man thoroughly experienced and successful; pay in board; half price reduced. Address ANDREW, Herald office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS WILL bring $20,000 inside of six months; no risk. Apply at 56 West Twenty-fourth street.

$25,000.—A GENTLEMAN (MIDDLE AGED) OF large business experience, decided and rare ability and, some means, with an extended, first class acquaintance, would like to meet with a party of above capital who is seeking a first class commercial or moneyed business in this city. To such this opportunity will be found highly desirable. Can give the very best city reference. Address, in strict confidence, which will be promptly answered, CANDID, box 4,390 Post office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort.........Saturday, January 28
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau.........Saturday, February —
Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, January 28, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, February 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.........$120
Second cabin.........72
Steerage.........25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails, Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whineray.........Jan. 2, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Freeman.........Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Cunard Line.
ALEPPO.........Thursday, 26th January
BATAVIA.........Thursday, 2d February
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship HOLSATIA, Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1870, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Feb. 14, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
INDIA	Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 25
EUROPA	Sat., Feb. 4	IOWA	Wed., Feb. 1
CALEDONIA	Sat., Feb. 11	ISMAILIA	Wed., Feb. 8
ANGLIA	Sat., Feb. 18	ACADIA	Wed., Feb. 22
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Feb. 25	IOWA	Wed., March 8
COLUMBIA	Wed., March 4	ISMAILIA	Wed., March 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax)-Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CORK.........Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 47 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $33 currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

CUBA	Wednesday, Jan. 25	PALMYRA	Thursday, Feb. 9
ALEPPO	Thursday, Jan. 26	ALGERIA	Wedn'sy, Feb. 15
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 1	SAMARIA	Thursday, Feb. 16
BATAVIA	Thursday, Feb. 2	ABYSSINIA	Wedn'y, Feb. 22
CHINA	Wednesday, Feb. 8	CALABRIA	Thurd'y, Feb. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First cabin.........$130, gold | Second cabin.........$80, gold
First cabin, to Paris.........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin.........$80, gold | Steerage.........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on Wednesday, 25th January. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From pier 47 North river. LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Grace.........Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas.........Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Webster.........Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60, according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, On 4th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 4, RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage, tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken.........Saturday. Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips.........Tuesday. Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman.........Friday. Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips.........Monday. Feb. 27
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice (via Nassau).........Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards.........Feb. 2
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau).........Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE. For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on her regular day, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, January 28, at three o'clock P.M. Freights received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship ISAAC BELL, on Tuesday, January 24, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail. The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river will leave on Saturday, Jan. 28. Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., CRESCENT CITY, on Saturday, January 28. Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg and Mobile. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. SOUTHERN LINE. The steamship VICTOR, Captain Gates, will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M. Freights for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, New York. The steamer ——— will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The first class sidewheel steamship CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry, will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 24. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates. For local freight and passage apply to HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 20 Broadway. For through freight and rates apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street. The steamship GEORGIA will follow Thursday, Jan. 26.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Rosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT DAPHNE, 47 FEET LONG, 15 feet wide, 6 feet deep in cabin; to be seen at foot of Smith street, Brooklyn. Apply to J. R. MAXWELL, 35 Cedar street, New York.

WANTED—A LIGHT SIX OARED BARGE, WITH seat for coxswain; must be in perfect order. Address, stating price and age, M. O. B. C., box 15 New Rochelle.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, TO TAKE far West; parties who have goods that can be sold very low, such as dry goods, boots and shoes, millinery and fancy goods, can find a cash buyer who will take them at once by addressing COLORADO, Herald office.

WANTED—STEEL ROLLS FOR FLATTENING WIRE. Address, stating number and price, Post office box 5,553, New York.

DRY GOODS.

IN THE JEWELRY STORE, 109 NASSAU STREET, near Ann, a set of Russia Sable, also a fine Mink set, for sale; a bargain. G. A. JOSEPH.

R. H. MACY. A fine assortment of real Lace Goods, French and Scotch Embroideries, Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and small Wares, Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, Books, &c., at popular prices. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEgant assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls branched to order. MADAME DE LACY, 882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade. Also manufacturers supplied with material for cash or exchange. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty st.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND STUD LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, Academy of Music, Holland benefit, or in Forty-second street cars. $40 reward if returned to THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's theatre.

LOST—GOING OR COMING FROM SIXTEENTH street to Dr. Burchard's church, in Thirteenth street, a Shell and Gold Bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded. 239 West Sixteenth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN THIRty-eighth street and Wallack's theatre, probably in a Madison avenue stage, an Opera Glass. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 94 Broadway.

LOST—A WHITE SPITZ DOG, FROM 316 EAST FOURteenth street. On returning him the finder will receive $5.

LOST—ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK FRIDAY AFTERNOON, crossing Fulton ferry or on Fulton, along Court street to Tompkins place, Brooklyn, a small Box, containing a lady's Porcelain Miniature. The finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at 26 (new No.) Tompkins place, Brooklyn.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 78,678 OF THE EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Bank, No. 51 Chambers street. If not found application will be made for a new book on 1st March. MARY LEAHY, Depositor.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, A LINKED GOLD Bracelet, with a blue Locket. If returned to 16 Washington square, north, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ONE BUNCH of Keys. The finder will much oblige by leaving the same at 140 West Forty-fifth street.

LOST—A WHITE AND BLACK POINTER SLUT, WITH large spots, a few grains of shot in one of her hind legs. $5 reward will be paid by returning her to 78 Seventh avenue.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, ON THE 8:25 TRAIN from Paterson to New York, a Russia bound Diary, containing some $55, and commission ticket marked "E. K. Rose." The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 77 Franklin street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871, IN A stage, or going from Twenty-third street to Thirty-third street, a Pocketbook, marked "Kate Swift," and containing about $30 and other papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to HENRY DRAPER, 112 Pearl street, New York.

LOST—A BREASTPIN, SET WITH TOPAZ AND A small diamond, while riding in a Fourth avenue stage, between Thirty-second and Canal streets. As it is a relic the finder will meet with a liberal reward by applying to SIMMONDS & FISHER, 348 Canal street.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, AT OR NEAR THE Caspar House Restaurant, East Ninth street, a lady's green morocco Diary, containing two $10 bills and one $1. Finder will please return to the clerk, at the restaurant, and receive the reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING FROM $53 TO $55. A liberal reward for its return to 345 West Fortieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avs. W. SCHWIERS.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 10, A MEMORANdum Book, somewhere in Cedar street, or Broadway, below Cedar street; it contains one bill of coal bought in New Haven, dated 9th January 1871, of five tons; also quite a number of small papers. Please return to Bagley & Co., 10 Broadway, and receive the above reward. CHESTER CASE.

$5 REWARD.—LARGE BLACK DOG, WITH TAN OR yellow feet, short hair. Return to 242 East Twenty-third street, near Second avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERnoon last, in Bleecker street, near Carmine, a Black and Tan Terrier Dog. Answers to the name of "Nip." Reward paid at 218 Bleecker street, New York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN SIXTH AVENUE, BEtween Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth streets, a Silver Watch. Apply at 113 West Forty-fifth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, IN SOUTH Brooklyn, an old cross breed Setter; white, with light brown spots; answers to the name of Nero. Reward will be paid by bringing dog to 289 Sackett street, Brooklyn, or 40 Maiden lane, New York.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 12, A GENTLEman's Scarf Pin; large single pearl, set in black enamel. Please return to 323 East Forty-first street.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—LOST, a gold hunting case Watch and Chain, engraved presented to George V. Sloat, &c. For information by mail or otherwise that will recover the same the above reward will be paid. Address E. A. SLOAT, 375 Washington street, New York.

$50 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF BAY HORSE stolen 21st inst. from CAMPBELL & GALWAY, corner of Broadway and Twenty ninth street. No questions asked.

$50 REWARD—FOR A WATCH CHAIN AND PIN lost at 27 East Eighteenth street. The above reward will be given to the finder at the above house, and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN, 23D OF JANUARY, from A. LASSALL, 639 Broadway, $7,0 worth of Furs—two Mink Mantillas, one imitation of ermine and one Water Mink; two black Astrakhan Sacques and one gray Squirrel, two Water Mink Half Capes and 1 Mink, 1 Chinchilla Muff and one Alaska, one Wolf Robe.

$100 REWARD.—DIAMOND PIN LOST; ON SATurday evening, January 21, in going from Twenty-fifth street to the Academy of Music, in the Broadway, Twenty-third and Fourteenth street cars, or at the Academy, a gentleman's Diamond Pin, single stone. Any person returning the same to A. MELLEN, 1,124 Broadway, will receive the above reward.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

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S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments and Headstones, original new designs, in great variety; cheapest in the city.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE INDIANS.

The Sioux Indians on the War Path—They Attack the Indians of the Berthold Agency—Circular Regarding Lawyers Acting as Attorneys for Indian Tribes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1871.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the War Department to the Secretary of the Interior:—

FORT FETTERMAN, Wyoming Territory, Jan. 14, 1871.

General C. C. AUGUR, Commanding the Department of the Platte, Omaha:—

"Medicine Man" of the Cheyennes says the report of the Crows escaping from the Cheyennes is untrue. He says that nearly two hundred lodges of Southern Cheyennes now in this country wish very much to go on their own reservation. He wishes to accompany them, if they are so permitted, to get his two young brothers. "Bull-Bear" claims that he was sent into the country to induce the Cheyennes to go South, and thinks it strange he is not permitted to return.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Major Fourth Infantry, commanding.

The following correspondence has also reached the War Department:—

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, D. T., Nov. 22, 1870.

Major O. D. GREENE, A. A. G., Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Mo.:—

MAJOR—I have the honor to inform you that a war party of Sioux Indians from the lower agencies attacked some of the Indians belonging to the Berthold agency, who were hunting, as they were required by their agent to do, for their support, in which attack one of the Arickarees was killed. The agent is informed by friendly Indians that it is intended by the lower Sioux to do all the injury possible to the agency, and he has asked for my assistance. I have sent him a field force of artillery with ammunition and a detachment competent to serve it, composed of one sergeant and four privates. I shall regard any Sioux Indians from below who may appear in this vicinity as hostile, and treat them accordingly. They totally disregard their treaty obligations, though their wants are liberally supplied by the government, while the Indians of the Berthold agency are perfectly loyal, notwithstanding they frequently suffer for want of necessary food.

S. B. HAYMAN, Lieutenant Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, commanding post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27, 1870.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF FORT STEVENSON, D. T.:—

SIR—Your communication of the 22d ult., relating to an attack of a war party of Sioux upon a hunting party of Indians belonging to the Berthold agency, killing one of the Arickarees, &c., was forwarded to the Major General commanding for instructions, and returned with the following remarks:—"It is not well to treat the Indians from below as hostile unless they commit acts of hostility. If the Nondans, Gros Ventres and Arickarees should be attacked in their villages they must be defended by the assistance of troops if necessary. It can only be necessary when an attack is made while the Indians are out hunting and have out few warriors and many women and children, not sufficiently defended, arms and ammunition having been provided them for that purpose. It is not our desire to commence hostilities, nor to bring about Indian wars unnecessarily."

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Secretary Delano has ordered, with the approval of the President, that no person claiming to act as attorney on behalf of any Indian tribe, or any member or members thereof, will be recognized as such by the Interior Department or Indian Office unless said person is possessed of a duly executed power of attorney from the chiefs of the tribe or nation acknowledged before the agent of the United States for such tribe or nation, the agent, before taking such acknowledgment, to be satisfied by personal investigation that such power was fairly and duly obtained, and he shall fully explain the contents and purports thereof to the party acknowledging the execution of the same. This order applies to all persons claiming to act as attorneys for Indians, whether by power heretofore given or otherwise.

A NEW INDIAN SCHEME.

An Indian Treaty Claimed by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to be Ample Authority for the Issue of United States Bonds—The Choctaw Claim—Attempts to Have It Twice Paid—The Great Cherokee Treaty—Its Provisions—Ten Million Dollars More United States Bonds Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

I have just unearthed a scheme for an additional issue of United States bonds without the authority of Congress, or, indeed, without any authority whatever except a secret treaty between the Senate and certain alleged representatives of certain tribes of Indians.

On the 22d day of June, 1855, the Senate in secret session made a treaty with certain alleged representatives of the Choctaw Indians, by which the United States was bound to pay the Choctaw representatives the sum of $500,000, one-half in money and one-half in United States bonds issued for the purpose to the aforesaid Choctaw representatives.

By act making appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1852, Congress appropriated, and the proper officer of the government paid, the required amount of money called for in the treaty—viz., $250,000.

Upon application of the Choctaw representatives Congress, by act of March 3, 1865, appropriated, and the proper officer paid, in lieu of the bonds, an additional sum of $250,000, in full satisfaction of the claims under the treaty.

In books of the Treasury Department, under the head of "Payment to Choctaw nation for their claim for lands under eleventh and twelfth articles of treaty of June 22, 1855, act of March 2, 1861, per act March 2, 1871, and March 3, 1865," may be found the following charges:—

March 23, 1861, No. 4,018, to D. H. Cooper	$80,000
April 5, 1861, No. 47, to D. H. Cooper	54,312
April 12, 1861, No. 4,769, to Choctaw delegates	115,637
Total	$250,000
March 23, 1865, No. 7,755, to Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears	$39,237
March 27, 1865, No. 7,769, to W. G. Coffin	210,763
Total	$250,000

The Accounting Officer of the Treasury, Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor, who has the matter in charge, states in an official letter to the Secretary of the Treasury that the entire sum demanded by the treaty, $500,000, has been paid to the properly accredited representatives of the Choctaw tribe; among whom were Douglass H. Cooper, Indian Agent; P. P. Pitchlyn, principal Chief; Alfred Wade, John Page, James Riley, Choctaw Commissioners; Israel Folsom and Peter Folsom, Choctaw delegates.

A QUESTION.

Now if the Choctaw Indians are, as is claimed, an independent nation, it is none of our business what their accredited representatives have done with this $500,000 paid from our Treasury.

If, on the other hand, the Choctaws are, as is claimed, wards or paupers of the United States, the matter may be well worth looking after. At all events the claim has been once paid, to the last dollar.

WHERE THE FRAUD COMES IN.

Now, though the whole claim has been paid, the Choctaw delegates come forward with a demand for $250,000 United States bonds. They claim that "the treaty is the supreme law of the land," and that it requires the issue of $250,000 United States bonds to the Choctaw nation, which manifestly have not been issued. Therefore they claim that the President "has full authority to execute that law by the making and delivery of those bonds," and that "no other legislation by Congress is necessary to that end." Preposterous and wicked as this claim is, there is no trouble in getting it endorsed by the

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, submitted to the Senate a report from the Committee on Indian Affairs, which was considered and agreed to. The concluding portion only is important. It is as follows:—

There is a subsisting treaty between the United States and the Choctaw nation of Indians which entitles said nation to $250,000 of bonds of the United States of America, and which requires the President to make and deliver that amount of said bonds to said Indian nation. This treaty is the supreme law of the land, and the President is charged with its execution as a ministerial function. He has full authority to execute the law by the making and delivery of those bonds, in compliance with the treaty to the proper authorities of the Choctaw nation. Wherefore they report this resolution:—

Resolved, That the President, having full authority under existing law to issue and deliver to the Choctaw nation of Indians $250,000 of United States bonds, no other legislation by Congress is necessary to that end.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary.

W. J. McDONALD, Chief Clerk.

It is stoutly maintained by the originators of this report that an Indian treaty needs no sanctions other or different from those inherent in its own stipulations, and requires no aid from Congress, and that the Secretary of the Treasury needs no other authority for the issue of bonds of the United States to the amount stated in the treaty authorizing them.

With a dishonest man at the head of the Treasury Department there would be no end to the increase of our national debt unless this pernicious plan is right speedily knocked in the head. Secretary Boutwell interposes a cautious but, so far as it goes, a very commendable opposition. In his letter of the 29th ultimo to the Speaker of the House he says:—

I foresee that bonds issued under such circumstances would be questioned, and their value consequently depreciated in the market. I therefore respectfully submit the subject to Congress for such action as may be thought proper.

The advocates of this atrocious fraud urge, as a blind, that United States bonds, issued without any other authority than an Indian treaty, cannot be paid except an appropriation be first made by Congress.

That cheap dodge will deceive no one. All they want is to

ESTABLISH A PRECEDENT

by which United States bonds may be issued without any other authority than an Indian treaty. Give them the bonds and pay day may take care of itself. First get the bonds, and a bill for the payment of principal and interest can be lobbied through almost any time hereafter.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

The little two hundred and fifty thousand dollar job is put forward at the present time, not with a view of securing an immediate issue of bonds, but to get committee reports and other official documents into shape favorable to active operations at some future time, when we may have another President better disposed towards such jobs.

If this little Choctaw job can only be worked through by hook or by crook the jobbers will have a batch of other Indian treaty stipulations all ready to authorize the additional issue of United States bonds by the tens of millions.

THE GREAT CHEROKEE TREATY.

A large lobby is now here endeavoring to get the Senate to ratify the treaty made by Mr. President Andrew Johnson with the Cherokee tribe on the 9th of July, 1868.

The ratification will, according to law, as expounded by the Senate Indian Committee, authorize the issue of about $10,000,000 United States bonds without any action of Congress whatever.

Article four of the Johnson-Cherokee Treaty provides that the United States shall pay the Cherokee tribe of Indians $3,500,000 from certain lands—13,768,000 acres altogether—in Texas, New Mexico and Indian Territory, which lands, by the way, some of the best lawyers in Congress say already are the property of the United States.

The same article contains provisions excluding white persons and negroes from settlement upon the bulk of the lands in question even after they are bought and paid for by the United States.

Article five provides that the United States shall pay the Cherokee "nation" $500,000, with thirty-eight years' interest at five per cent, about $545,000 in all, on account of the Cherokee neutral lands.

Article six provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall purchase of the Cherokee "nation," at its appraised value, their lands in Arkansas and in the States east of the Mississippi river. The proceeds arising from the sales mentioned in this article to be invested in United States registered stocks, the interest of which to be paid semi-annually to the Cherokee "nation."

Article seven states that the United States, being in arrears to the Cherokee "nation" for several years of its annuity funds (accruing while half the able-bodied Cherokees were in the rebel army), they must now be paid up, be the same more or less.

Article nine provides for the payment of certain losses sustained by certain Cherokee speculators in town lots near or at Fort Gibson.

Article eleven provides for a board to audit claims of individual Cherokees against the United States.

Articles twelve and thirteen provide for further payments to citizens of the Cherokee "nation" for losses sustained while said citizens were in the rebel army.

Article fourteen provides that full faith and credit shall be given by the United States to records fixed up by the Cherokees.

Articles fifteen and sixteen exempt Cherokees from all internal revenue or other United States taxes that bear so hard upon the poor whites and negroes.

Article seventeen appropriates $50,000 to pay the Cherokee delegation for services in negotiating the treaty.

There are twenty-one articles in all. The above gives a fair idea of the whole.

SENATOR ANTHONY

once said in debate that he had known Indian treaties to be ratified when there were only three Senators present.

At the lowest estimate the Cherokee treaty calls for fully $10,000,000 from the United States; and in view of the new doctrine put forth by the Senate Indian Committee I submit that its ratification should be indefinitely postponed.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Antoinette Lix, the Heroine of Lamarche.

"I heard at Colmar," writes a London *Times* correspondent, "the story of a local heroine, at the moment in command of the Francs-tireurs of Lamarche, in the Vosges, Mlle. Antoinette Lix, daughter of an old sergeant of the Royal Guard, an orphan left to run wild in childhood. To rescue her an admission was obtained in a convent boarding school, but it was found impossible to create in her any interest in the usual feminine accomplishments. Quitting the convent, she joined her sister in Poland, and there in the last outbreak, disguised in uniform, entered a band of guerillas under the name of Casimir le Sombre. Grievously wounded, she was transported to Warsaw, where the Archbishop Feliuski placed her under the shelter of a convent. Again donning the uniform, she followed the débris of the Polish army to Dresden, thence to Paris and to Nantes. She returned to Alsace, where the story of her adventurous career had preceded her, and where her photograph in hussar uniform filled the shop windows. Later, for several years, she resided at Paris, engaged in a *magasin*, but her health gave way under the exposure and hardships she had undergone. She was ordered home, and her friends obtained for her the situation of postmistress of Lamarche, which she has quitted to resume her guerilla career."

The Austrian Embassy in France.

At a recent sitting of the Austro-Hungarian delegations at Pesth one of the delegates proposed to reduce the embassy in France to a second class mission, on the ground that the expense of the embassy (100,000 florins a year) is unusually great, and that it is not necessary to maintain it now that the government of France is a republic. To this Count Beust replied that Austria has always had an Ambassador in France, whether under a republic or not: that even Switzerland has an Ambassador at Vienna, and that the cost of the Austrian representative in France does not depend on his rank, but on the relations existing between the two governments. He therefore considered that the alteration of the form of government in France was not a sufficient reason for making any change in the rank of the Austrian representative. As soon as affairs in that country become settled, the question whether Austria is to be represented in France by an Ambassador or a Chargé d'Affaires will depend on such arrangements as the two governments may make on the subject, but the maintenance of a republic would have no effect whatever in preventing an ambassador from being credited to the French government.

The Germans in France.

The Germans are assuming, in an increasing degree, the functions of government in the occupied French territory. Lieutenant General Fabrice has just been appointed Governor General of Versailles. He is the Saxon Minister of State and War. At Dôle a Prussian mayor has been appointed, and the management both of the Post Office and the toll house has been assumed by the German officials. The German garrison in Alsace are also entrusted with the enforcement of precautions against the cattle plague, which has broken out in the neighborhood of Montbéliard. At Rheims an order has been issued imposing a fixed excise duty on champagne, and excisemen from Berlin have been sent for. In the Ardennes the invaders are cutting down the timber and disposing of it at a large price. It is said that a great part of the magnificent forests have already disappeared. According to a Belgian paper the principal purchaser was an inhabitant of Liége, and the buyers had already paid over 50,000 francs, expecting to be able to convey it into Belgium, when the Belgian government prohibited its importation. The Francs-tireurs, moreover, are keeping up a guerilla war in the forests, and are determined that the work of destruction shall not go on.

The Chateau of Bellevue.

The following is an extract from a letter written to a friend in England by a person who had lately paid a visit to the town of Sedan:—"About a mile from the town, on the road to Paris, is situated the Chateau of Bellevue, now known to fame as the place where the Emperor and King met to arrange the terms of capitulation. This is a modern mansion, built in imitation of an old chateau, but having modern glass conservatories on either side of the entrance. It is very pleasantly situated on rising ground, a little to the right of the road, and commands an extensive view over the valley of the Meuse, overlooking the town of Sedan and the woods beyond. The proprietor, M. Amour, and his wife, who speak English fluently, entertained us for about an hour. They were strong in their complaints of the conduct of the Prussian soldiers, who, after the famous interview between the Emperor and the King, entered the place, laid their hands on food, wine, clothes—in fact, everything portable, and, not content with this, committed wanton damage to property generally. The family portraits were torn to shreds, the windows were broken, the china smashed, the mirrors shattered and a great part of the furniture destroyed. The table upon which the capitulation itself was signed was fortunately preserved amid the general ruin. On leaving the chateau we proceeded in the direction of Donchery, in order to get a sight of the other house which has been rendered famous by this war and will probably be known to posterity by the title of 'Bismarck's house.' Two German weavers and their families occupy the cottage. The two families are at enmity now, since the honor of having entertained the illustrious personages is disputed by each weaver. The one declares that his room was occupied, the other that his chairs were made use of. All the chairs in the house of the former have been sold at the rate of twenty francs each, and no doubt each one of them will be exhibited to the public as the identical chair in which the Emperor or Bismarck sat. The other man (Fournis) has kept his chairs, and will be considered probably to have shown the greater wisdom, as he charges so much per head to each visitor who desires the honor of sitting on them. We satisfied our curiosity and then proceeded on our way, leaving the rival disputants to settle the question of precedence as best they might. The village of Donchery affords more matter for reflection. The poverty of the people is most intense, and disease in different forms has made its appearance among them."

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Argus* says that C. E. Stowe, a young man belonging in Barre, who served in the Vermont cavalry regiment during the late war, has recently received $10,000 in United States bonds from Mr. Peter Thompson, of Hagerstown, Md., for valuable services rendered that gentleman in protecting his property from the soldiers.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Laura Keene, after some years' absence from the metropolis, makes her bow on Wednesday at Lina Edwin's little theatre. Boucicault's play, "Hunted Down, or the Two Lives of Mary Leigh," will be then presented for the first time. Miss Keene's engagement is limited to a short time.

The great musical event of the week will be the return and reappearance, for two nights only, of Theodore Thomas' magnificent orchestra. This eminent musician, who has no superior in America as a conductor, and whose orchestra surpasses even the vaunted Philharmonic, will give two concerts at Steinway Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings. The first is for the benefit of Miss Anna Mehlig, one the greatest pianists that ever charmed an American audience. The richness and the variety of the programmes form a striking contrast with the meagre attempts of the Philharmonic Society, as may be seen from the following:—

First Concert—Part 1.—Overture, Tannhauser, Wagner; Adagio, Prometheus, Beethoven, with harp, violoncello, clarionet, flute and bassoon obligato; Scherzo, op. 19 (new), Goldmark; Concerto, No. 1, E flat, Liszt, Miss Anna Mehlig and orchestra. Part 2.—Introduction, Third Act Medea, Cherubini; prelude and fugue, G minor, organ (piano by Liszt), Bach, Miss Anna Mehlig; Quartette, No. 6, A, op. 18, Beethoven; theme and variations, string orchestra; Polonaise brilliante, op. 72, Weber (instrumentation by Liszt), Miss Anna Mehlig and orchestra; cavalry march, Schubert (instrumentation by Liszt).

Second and last concert—Part I.—Symphony—No. 6, in F, op. 68, Pastorale, Beethoven; 1, Allegro ma non troppo—Awakening of cheerful feelings on arriving in the country; 2, Andante molto moto—Scene by the brook; 3, Scherzo—Merry meeting of peasants, interrupted by (Allegro) a thunder storm; 4, Allegretto—Shepherd's song; glad and grateful feeling after the storm. Concerto—E minor, op. 11, romanza and rondo, Chopin, Miss Anna Mehlig and orchestra. Part II.—Eine Faust Overture, Wagner; septette, op. 20, Beethoven; theme and variations, scherzo and finale, for clarionets, bassoons, horns and the entire string orchestra; grand duet for two pianos, Hexaméron, Liszt, Miss Anna Mehlig and Mr. S. B. Mills. Symphonic poem—Les Preludes, Liszt.

Thomas' orchestra has made a success through the country which is unexampled, and a fitting tribute to art of the highest order. Were such a body of musicians to locate themselves in the metropolis, there is no doubt of their instant and permanent popularity. We are sadly in need of classical instrumental music, as we have no organization here willing or capable of presenting it in a proper manner.

The last nights of Fox's glorious pantomime at the Olympic are announced, and "Wee Willie Winkie" will soon be a thing of the past. Its successor will be "Richelieu," an elaborate burlesque, which promises to rival the "Hamlet" of last season. The unrivalled comic powers of Fox will have a boundless field for display in the character of the great Cardinal.

Hooley's and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels appear at Hooley's, Brooklyn, in the "Grand Dutch S."

Master Barry Janvier, the youthful musical prodigy, is still the feature at the Brooklyn Opera House.

Messrs. Butler & Gilmore, the managers of the Comique, have for this week one of the best variety bills of the season. The clever Lauri pantomime company, the unequalled ballet troupe, two daring trapezists and a number of well known favorites in their specialties form the staple attractions of the bill. The house is a charming little boudoir, the company and stars always of a high standard of excellence, and the management of the genuine, wide-awake, progressive order.

On Thursday next Miss Jenny Busk, the talented young American *prima donna*, will treat the people of Newark to some of her birdlike warblings. She is a thorough artist, and possesses a voice of rare brilliancy. She will be assisted by Messrs. Lotti, Werner, Herrmanns and Von Inten.

Mlle. Fanny Janauschek, the celebrated *tragédienne*, plays "Deborah" to-night in Cleveland.

The present sensation of Central Europe seems to be Mlle. Hedwig Raabe, the little *comédienne* of Germany. Raabe has just returned to the Fatherland from St. Petersburg, where her success eclipsed that of any other artist in any line of art that ever before visited the City of the Great Peter. She came home loaded with praise, thalers and jewels, and made her *rentrée* in the quiet capital of Saxony. Dresden has a large theatre, but the magnetic attraction of Raabe, it seems, is not to be measured by space. She crowded and crowded the vast auditorium night after night, and may be styled now the drawing star of the Old World. Raabe is not yet quite twenty, is petite in figure, with a face full of *espièglerie*, and breathing with refined wit and humor.

The success of Owens at the Park, Brooklyn, last week, was such that he has been engaged for six nights more. "Solon Shingle" and "The Live Indian," his best characters, will be given every evening.

On Saturday next a grand complimentary benefit will be tendered to Professor Risley at the Academy of Music.

The two greatest successes in the dramatic world through the country this season are Oliver Doud Byron's "Across the Continent" and Stetson's "Neck and Neck."

Nilsson sings this week in Cincinnati.

Mlle. Rosetti (Miss Rosa Cooke) is one of the stars of the German Opera Company in Boston. All the Boston papers speak highly of the soprano, Madame Lichtmay, and the contralto, Miss Clara Perl.

Signora Rubina, *prima donna* of the Italian Opera Company at Havana, died a few days ago of yellow fever. The troupe has now Signore Ida Visconti and Fredericks, Kate Morensi and Signor Milan.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are great favorites in Albany. They play there this week.

D'Atalie, the man with the iron jaw, was arrested lately in Philadelphia for inhuman treatment of his young *protégé*, Zephyr.

Miss Nininger, a promising pupil of Signor Ettore Barili, will, we understand, shortly appear in Italian opera at the Union League theatre.

Signor Antonio Barili, the eminent maestro, will give two amateur representations of "Maria di Rohan" at the Union League theatre early next month. These will be followed by other operas, all being preparatory to the establishment of a permanent organization for the encouragement of American talent in the lyric art.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ernst Reinking, of Sixth street, has a new catalogue of classical music which comprises the best of every school. The renowned publishing house of C. F. Peters, which is represented in every capital of Europe, and whose publications surpass all others in the richness and artistic taste displayed in their outward appearance, and which are the cheapest in the market, have selected Mr. Reinking as their representative in New York. The best musical talent in Germany has been employed upon this world-renowned edition of the works of the great masters, and it obtains preference over all others in Europe or America.

J. Schuberth & Co., New York and Leipsic, publish the following:—

"The Little Recruit Galop." Weingarten. This has become a deserved favorite in the ballroom. It is very simple, but no less interesting.

"La Rose des Alpes." D. King. A very charming work, full of poetry and genuine tenderness. Unhappily they do not compose such waltzes nowadays, as we have met it before under a different name (opus 34, Chopin). Mr. King's plagiarism is commendable, as long as he steals from such a source.

The same house publishes a very fine and valuable work, which may be known from its title alone, without need of analyzation—"Beethoven's Studies in Thorough Bass, Counterpoint and the Art of Scientific Composition"—collected from the autograph posthumous manuscripts of the great composer and first published, with biographical notes, by Ignatius Von Seyfried. The intrinsic value of the work is unquestionable, but we think the title a misnomer. "The art of scientific composition" is not to be learned from Beethoven. As the translator says "his creative spirit carried him far beyond the prejudices of the past" (and beyond the reach of schools, too). To say that Beethoven could lay down rules for the divine art is preposterous. His genius was of that order which sets aside all schools and shines forever as an example of what nature can do when she touches the mind with the wand of immortality while yet its possessor is in his cradle. Misnomer aside, the work is a valuable handbook to the wayfarer in the regions of the divine art, and young composers can glean many a good hint from it.

Mr. Schuberth's Musical Lexicon is a pithy compendium of everything relating to the divine art, with the sole exception of Verdi, whose name is unaccountably left out among the composers.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—

"The Young Chiefs." Polka duet. Jean Hanne. A piece designed for pupils of mediocre merit.

"In the Moonlight." Reverie. G. Reynold. We are sorry to find such a trashy piece among the brilliant works that are published by this house under the name of "Universal Library."

"Golden Butterflies." Mercean. Ogden. Nothing worth speaking of, and commonplace in every sense of the word.

"Lord of Lorne Lancers." Dan Godfrey. Evidently a *fac-simile* of an English publication. A lot of strathspeys and reels, fitter for the bagpipes than the piano.

Tom Baker's brilliant arrangements from "Les Brigands" are the best and most taking we have seen. Without making them difficult the arranger has preserved all the sparkle and champagne spirit of the original in his transcriptions, and has proved himself as able a composer for the piano as he is a director of one of the most enjoyable orchestras in the city.

Mollenhauer & Elss, Jersey City, publish a rather pretty polka—"Happy Thought"—by W. E. Muller. The subjects are taking and the treatment artistic.

Ditson & Co., New York and Boston, have no novelties since the holidays. One would expect more from such a large house.

J. N. Pattison & Co. publish "The Balloon Polka" and "Vivandiere March," by Henry Maylath, two brilliant, taking works, which cannot fail to make a hit.

This house is also importing the choicest European publications, and its catalogue is of a more extensive nature than any in this city excepting that of William Hall & Son.

MINNIE DAVIS.

Temporary Acquittal of Minnie Davis on a Charge of Arson Through a Technicality—The Case to Be Re-Submitted to the Grand Jury—Scenes in the Court of General Sessions.

The sensational arson case, in which Minnie Davis stands charged with having attempted to burn her trunk, having insured it for $2,000 in the Park Insurance Company, was called on yesterday before Judge Bedford, in the Court of Special Sessions. Though the burning of the trunk was the only object in which the prisoner could have been interested, yet, by reason of the consequences, she has been indicted on the charge of arson in the first degree. It will be remembered that when the prisoner was committed on the charge, while confined in her cell, she attempted to hang herself, but was discovered in time to save her life. Her appearance in court to-day was that of one

UTTERLY WEARIED OUT

by excitement or suffering, and, except on a few occasions, during the trial she manifested the most complete indifference to everything that was passing around her. Whilst the jury was being empanelled she looked on languidly, and even when the charge was read to them she did not display the slightest symptom of interest. She is an exceedingly pretty girl, with large, dark eyes full of expression. Her hair is dark brown and clusters over her forehead and shoulders in rich tresses. Her nose is slightly *retroussé* and perhaps a shade too large, but, with this exception, from her mouth upwards it would be hard to picture a prettier or

MORE PIQUANTE FACE.

The mouth is her worst feature, being large and sensual looking. The lips are thick and utterly mar what would otherwise have been a beautiful face. The impression left on the mind of the beholder is that she is a woman who would little heed consequences in the pursuit of pleasure or the gratification of her desires. Yesterday she was extremely pallid and every feature looked dragged. Her large eyes had a leaden hue, and she leaned back in her chair with the air of one utterly wearied out. She was most becomingly, not to say

FASHIONABLY DRESSED,

and even to her lace handkerchief everything was *comme il faut*. She wore a slate colored dress, fashionably cut, with a large black bow in front, and a black hat with a coquettish white feather. All eyes were turned toward her as she entered, but she did not seem to feel their scrutiny, and quietly took her place beside her counsel, who had volunteered to defend her, as she stated that she was

ENTIRELY WITHOUT MEANS.

Soon after the case was called a large number of young ladies entered the court, and in a few minutes another batch came in and took their seats in the enclosure allotted to counsel. They were all most fashionably dressed and nearly all were good looking, and their appearance created no small sensation among the spectators.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was Mr. George Alder, the secretary of the Park Insurance Company. He deposed that in October last the prisoner, Minnie Davis, came to the offices of the Park Insurance Company and said that she wished to insure her trunks and wardrobe for the sum of

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The policy was not effected on that occasion and she came a second time and stated that she had taken rooms at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and that she now would only insure her property for $2,000. That policy of insurance was effected in the Park Fire Insurance Company after the usual preliminary inquiries.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. HAGEDORN.

The next witness was Mrs. Rachel Hagedorn. This lady was richly dressed and comes under that category which has been so well described as

"FAT, FAIR AND FORTY."

She gave her evidence with wonderful clearness and precision, but it was quite evident from her manner that she had not the highest possible respect or friendship for Minnie. When she got on the stand the latter's face lit up and her bright eyes sparkled, but her face soon resumed its former indifferent expression. Two or three times during her examination the prisoner suggested questions by her counsel, and on these occasions also her face became

FULL OF EXPRESSION

and wonderfully changed. The witness deposed that her husband leased the house at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Sixth avenue; the ground floor was a grocery store, which her husband occupied; she occupied the remainder of the house; she knew Minnie Davis; she hired a parlor bedroom in October last, towards the latter part of the month, which she occupied with a man which she then stated was her husband. This man was not there always; he used to come off and on; he was not there on Christmas day or on Christmas Eve; she was there on both of those days and slept in the house on the night of Christmas Eve, the 24th of December; she discovered fire about half-past one; somebody

HALLOOED OUT "FIRE!"

she jumped out of bed, and threw open the folding doors of her bedroom; from this she could see into the bedroom of Minnie Davis; she saw a blaze in the trunk and over it; the trunk was within the bedroom, near the window, in the corner; she went back and got a pail of water; she saw Minnie Davis in bed, and the latter said, "Oh, Mrs. Hagedorn,

I DIDN'T INTEND TO SET YOUR HOUSE ON FIRE!"

there were some clothes hanging over the trunk, a wrapper and a couple of skirts; these took fire; her brother came in and she told him to pull down the skirts and the curtain; the clothes set the curtains on fire; they managed to put out the flames, however; Minnie Davis said to witness' brother, "Where is my husband?" the blaze burned the woodwork just a little, and

"KIND OF SCORCHED"

the wall; there was nothing but an old calico skirt, a few stockings and paper rags in the trunk; the police sergeant pulled them out next morning, but he did not touch the trunk that evening; we took Minnie Davis away to the station for the night. He came in the evening of that day. The firemen came just as they got the girl out. The witness didn't seem willing to state what Minnie Davis said when she was leaving with the officer, when the counsel for the prisoner objected to the question. The Judge, however, decided that she should answer it and she stated that Minnie put up her finger and said,

"YOU'LL BE SORRY FOR THIS,

very sorry," and going out the door she said laughingly, "she will be sorry for this." This concluded the direct examination.

The defendant's counsel cross-examined the witness at length as to whether her husband's name was Garrett Henry Hagedorn, or merely Henry Hagedorn. Witness stated that the former was his real name, but he was well known as Henry Hagedorn: there was no name over the store, but G. H. Hagedorn was on their wagon; he was married before a good many witnesses as Garrett Henry; he sometimes signed contracts as G. H. Hagedorn; he was in business before, and the same took place; she did not know what name was on the lease of their house, but she could get it.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Counsel submitted that there were two serious flaws in the indictment. One was that the indictment set forth "The Park Insurance Company," when it ought to have been "The Park Fire Insurance Company;" the other error being that the full name of the lessee of the premises was not given.

MINNIE REMANDED TO THE TOMBS.

Judge Bedford directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty on the ground of variance between the proof and the indictment. The accused was remanded to the Tombs. Judge Bedford then suggested to Assistant District Attorney Sullivan that the witnesses could appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and the case might be set down for another day. The prosecuting officer requested the witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury, and announced that Miss Davis would be tried on Thursday.

The irregularity in the drawing up of the indictment was caused by the Fire Marshal's clerk who took the statements of the witnesses.

THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION JUDICIALLY RECOGNIZED—THE WANTON USE OF THE PISTOL REBUKED.

The next case upon which the jury were called to pass was an indictment against James P. Winters, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. The complainant, James Gallagher, testified that while in there on Sunday, the 28th of last August, Winters had a difficulty with a man named Devaney, who, with two men, accompanied him into the store to drink, and that, without any provocation, he (Winters) fired a loaded revolver at him (Gallagher). The evidence of the other witnesses, including the statement of Winters, established a very different state of facts. It appears that the party were in Winters' place in the morning, and because he refused to give Gallagher a drink they all left, threatening that they would "get clear" with him. Upon returning in the evening Devaney and Gallagher struck Winters, and when they all made a rush at him, believing his life to be in danger, he (Winters) fired a loaded revolver at them from behind the bar. Fortunately for the crowd none of the shots took effect. The police sergeant of the precinct gave Mr. Winters an excellent character for peace, while he described Gallagher and his friends as being a rough set.

JUDGE BEDFORD DIRECTS A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

Judge Bedford, in charging the jury, made use of the following language:—"While I never will for a single instant countenance the wanton use of the pistol still I will ever uphold the citizen when I believe he acts in defence of his person and property. I believe on the testimony the prisoner was justified in his action, and therefore advise you promptly to render a verdict of not guilty."

The jury promptly acquitted Winters, who seemed to have a court room full of friends to testify to his reputation for peace and quietness.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY A COLORED COOK UPON A WHITE GIRL.

Alfred Davis, a gentleman of color, was placed upon trial charged with outraging the person of Mary Clark on the 15th of November. The parties were servants in the same house, and the complaining witness alleged that on the night in question Alfred entered her chamber uninvited and committed a gross outrage upon her. She admitted to the prisoner's counsel that she had been to a fortune teller in Twenty-sixth street in reference to the affair.

BAD FOR MARY.

Mary Arghl, a nurse in the house, who occupied a room next to Mary Clark, whose sense of hearing was very acute, informed the court and jury that she had to be up several times in the night and heard no noise in Mary's room. She gave the colored man, who had lived in the house two years, a good character.

ACQUITTED.

Judge Bedford said that the prosecution failed to establish the crime of rape, and that inasmuch as the complainant was in the habit of visiting fortune tellers he guessed it was more of a species of nightmare than of rape. It would not be right to run the risk of sending any man to the State Prison for ten years upon such testimony. The jury fully concurred with his Honor and promptly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE HOLDEN IMPEACHMENT.

Reply of the Governor to the Charges Brought Against Him—His Administration in North Carolina Vindicated—His Trial to Commence Next Tuesday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23, 1871.

The articles of impeachment against Governor Holden are eight in number, but embody three main charges:—

First—That he declared Alamance and Caswell counties in a state of insurrection, enrolled troops and arrested citizens without warrant of law.

Second—That he refused obedience to the writ of habeas corpus.

Third—That he applied public money to the payment of his troops while an injunction was pending to restrain him.

The Court of Impeachment met to-day, and the answer, which is long and exhaustive, was read. It commences by referring to the protest of Jonathan Worth, his immediate predecessor, against the legality of his election under the Reconstruction acts, and traces thereto the formation throughout the State of secret political combinations, with the purpose of rendering practically null the Reconstruction acts and the right of suffrage conferred on the colored people. It details the outrages perpetrated by said combinations in scourging, whipping, mutilating and murdering colored people and white persons of obnoxious political sentiments. It shows wherein and how, by proclamations and otherwise, he used and exhausted all peaceful ways and means to protect society from the said outrages and to sustain the civil authorities in repressing crime. It gives a history of the legislation having the same purpose in view, and quotes the law authorizing the Governor to declare any county in a state of insurrection whenever, in his judgment, the civil authorities there had become unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and liberty. The answer then gives a horrid catalogue of outrages; declares that in no one instance had the perpetrators been brought to justice, as the Ku Klux Klan had control of the grand and petit juries in those counties and that the said counties were declared by him in a state of insurrection only when the civil law had been wholly impeded, when a reign of terror existed, when murder stalked about in the land, and persons whose hands were red with the blood of their victims remained unnoticed and unpunished. It justifies the arrest of various citizens because they were suspected persons believed to be members of the Ku Klux and believed to be engaged in the crimes detailed or the abettors thereof. It admits that he refused obedience to the writ of habeas corpus and justifies himself on the ground of public necessity, and insists that Chief Justice Pearson sustained the legality of his action upon the principle—"The safety of the State is the supreme law," and leaves it to his own judgment to decide whether the exigency had arisen to which the principle applied. The allegation that he appropriated money when an injunction was pending to the contrary he meets with a general denial.

The answer fully satisfies Governor Holden's friends, and is generally regarded as a vindication, though the other side consider it more of an appeal to Northern and Congressional sympathy.

Governor Holden's counsel are Messrs. W. N. H. Smith and Hon. N. Boyden, J. M. McCorkle, Edward Conigland and R. C. Badger.

The response covers over 200 pages, and recites most of Holden's proclamations.

The trial commences on the 31st inst.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

Accidental Drowning or Murder—Sailors on a Spree—Death of an Unfortunate Girl—Arrested on Suspicion.

The body of the young woman found drowned at the foot of pier No. 37 East river, near Market street, on Sunday morning, was yesterday identified as that of Bella Mina, alias "Scotty," an abandoned girl, attached to the house of a Mrs. Gill, in Cherry street, near Oliver. On Saturday night she had been drinking with a sailor named William Wilson, a Norwegian, belonging to the ship Ukraine, with some others, at the Fourth Ward House, and as they were going out of the place, about twelve o'clock, "Scotty," who was in advance, was accosted by a young man, with whom she walked towards Catharine street. The latter, who gives his name as Delos Smith, of Watkins, Schuylkill county, a boatman on board the canal boat Andrew Sinisky, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of

HAVING THROWN THE GIRL INTO THE WATER.

His statement is that on Saturday night he was carousing with two "boys," Isaac Ward and William Woolley, on board the boat, and at the suggestion of a woman, who was of the party, he had gone ashore, and invited deceased to accompany him. Arrived at the pier she refused to cross the gangplank, and, to reassure her, Smith called aloud to the woman, who he asserted, was on board. The next moment he heard a splash, and, turning, saw her struggling in the water. He and his companions tried to rescue her, but the strong tide carried the woman beneath the pier. Smith leaped into the water, but having a heavy overcoat and boots on, was unable to place a rope round her body. He supported her for a time, clinging to one of the spiles, and at length,

EXHAUSTED BY THE INTENSE COLD,

begged his friends to throw him another rope to save himself from drowning. With a good deal of effort he was drawn out, and the unfortunate woman, unable any longer to sustain herself, sank. Ward and Woolley kindled a fire, and for a time ministered to the wants of their friend Smith. Alarmed at the terrible nature of the accident they refused to stay any longer and went away. On Sunday he slept most of the day and did not know that the body had been recovered. He had made up his mind that if it were found he would make a statement and if not to

LET THE MATTER REST.

Isaac Ward, engineer on board the grain elevator Daphne, and William Woolley, weigher on the barge attached to it, were arrested later in the afternoon and corroborated the statement of Smith. They would have given an alarm at the time, but were afraid of the consequences. Coroner Keenan has charge of the case and will hold an inquest to-day.

BREAKING A BALL.

A Gang of Roughs Want to "Clean Out" an Establishment—Arrest of the Ringleader—Attack on the Police, and Attempt to Rescue the Prisoner.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, and while the German Terpsichorean Club, an organization composed principally of young men, were having a sort of party at Lincoln Hall, corner of Allen and East Houston streets, a gang of roughs broke in among them and tried to break up the festivities. Up to this time everything had gone on very smoothly with the Terpsichoreans, and all hands were congratulating themselves upon the success of the night's entertainment. The ringleader of the intruders was one William Boile, of No. 78 Norfolk street, and when Mr. Frank C. Lang, who has charge of the hall, ordered him out he most emphatically declined to obey, and quietly intimated that he would, assisted by his followers, "clean out the whole establishment in short order." Mr. Lang called his brother-in-law, Joseph Belcher, to assist him in forcibly ejecting the intruders, whereupon a general scuffle ensued, during which Belcher was severely stabbed with a villanous looking knife in the hands of Boile. The cry of "Police" was at once raised, and was responded to by officer Dickson, of the Tenth precinct, who immediately arrested the would-be murderer, and was about to proceed to the "lock-up" with him, when the prisoner's brother and a fellow named Martin Schneider interfered for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner; but the officer, by a most liberal application of his club to the region of their craniums, soon put them to flight. Another attack was soon made. This time with renewed strength; but assistance having also come to the officer, he not only retained his prisoner, but captured two others, all of whom he marched off in triumph and locked up. Yesterday morning all the parties were arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, who committed Boile for felonious assault and the other two for disorderly conduct.

NOT A MURDER.

The Trenton, N. J., Mystery Cleared Up—Bled to Death by Falling on Glass.

The inquest on the body of Asa Downes took place at Trenton yesterday before Coroner Parsons. The result of the investigation shows that the murder theory was based upon no evidence to warrant the suspicion of foul play. It was proved that Downes left his watch at a watchmaker's and gave his pocketbook in charge of a friend. On Saturday night he wandered in an intoxicated condition to the Sand Town road, and fell on some pieces of glass, which cut his hand so severely that the loss of blood and exposure to the cold caused death. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The city was much excited until the evidence was given before the Coroner's jury, and great relief is felt that there was no reason to suppose the deceased had been murdered.

JERSEY'S BIG RAILROAD LEASE.

The Transfer Negotiations of the Pennsylvania and United Companies of New Jersey—President Dennis in the Hands of a Herald Interviewer—His Opinions on the Situation—That $500,000 State Tax—Interesting Facts and Figures.

Scarcely any subject is of so much general interest and importance to the travelling public of a very large section of this Continent as the gigantic transfer negotiations which are now going on between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the united companies of New Jersey, the former having a controlling operating interest in between 3,000 and 4,000 miles of railroad, and the latter owning and operating about 450 miles, running through seventeen out of the twenty-one counties comprising the State of New Jersey and completely gridironing it. These negotiations have been under consideration for the last three or four weeks and are looking to a lease for

ONE THOUSAND YEARS,

less 365 days, of the smaller to the larger company. Some considerable time ago the Pennsylvania people found their business increasing to such an extent that ere long they must needs have a much more extended connecting outlet with the great commercial entrepot of the Continent—New York—than was afforded by the United Railway Company of New Jersey. Overtures were made to the latter to enlarge their depot and other accommodations in Jersey City, chiefly on the strength of which the

HARSIMUS COVE PROPERTY

was purchased at a cost, including right of way purchase, of about two million dollars. This property when entirely filled in will cover about seventy acres, and has a frontage on the cove of about 1,200 feet. A large portion of the property is under water, and consequently a bone of contention under the riparian controversy. The intention was to build canals, docks, warehouses and a depot on an immense scale. The docks were to have a sufficient depth to float the largest vessel so that merchandise could be shipped direct to any part of the world without transshipping from the cars to lighters, and from the latter to the ships in New York, as is now the case. By this plan the freightage would become very materially cheaper, forasmuch as a great saving would be accomplished in insurance rates, lighterage and many other incidental expenses now necessary. The work went bravely on, at least for a while.

HOW CAMDEN AND AMBOY WAS EUCHRED.

Of course, in order to carry out these improvements, some legislation was necessary. The State, under the riparian act, claimed ownership of certain lands under water which the railroad people needed and regarded as their own. The "monopoly" conceived a project to

TAKE THE STATE IN AS A PARTNER

and pay over certain percentages in lieu of the latter's interest. The matter was referred to the Legislature and the Legislature referred the matter to a commission. The "monopoly" was delighted with this, conceiving, probably, that two or three or more persons were much easier to "manage" than as many dozen. Judge of their amazement, however, when, instead of paying twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, they were

ORDERED TO FORK OVER $500,000

for the privilege of using the Harsimus Cove submerged land. This, too, in view of the fact, as they believed, that the matter could be fixed just as they wanted it for $50,000—just one-tenth the money. This is how the Camden and Amboy monopoly was euchered. The State held the right and left bowers, the ace, the king and the queen, and there was no use playing against such a hand as that. What was most humiliating in the matter, too, was the reflection that the Central Railroad had held and was using acres upon acres of the same kind of property without paying a cent for it. And so, likewise, with the Newark and New York Railroad. This, together with other matters, caused a cessation of active work in the cove improvements, which would involve an outlay of about six millions of dollars. Meanwhile the Pennsylvania people kept knocking at the door, demanding more room and accommodations. Not seeing the way exactly clear, "Camden and Amboy" decided to work slowly, and this is what led to the negotiations now under consideration. The public are already aware that the Pennsylvania road has now come forward and offered to take a lease, as good as perpetual, of the Jersey roads, agreeing to pay ten per cent on the capital stock, in six monthly payments. Several meetings of the directors and leading stockholders have already been held, but without coming to any final settlement. In order to discover the latest phase of the situation a HERALD representative

CAPTURED MR. A. L. DENNIS,

president of the "monopoly," at the latter's elegant residence in Newark, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Dennis expressed himself averse to appearing in print, but happy to afford any information in his power to the NEW YORK HERALD'S representative. In reply to a question whether it was likely the proposed lease would be effected Mr. Dennis said that under the present state of affairs he could not positively say. There were several propositions under consideration. One was the lease, another was the Harsimus Cove outlay for the improvement and another to allow the Pennsylvania road to use their tracks. The latter, in his estimation, was utterly impracticable, as had been seriously demonstrated recently at the Bergen tunnel. It was just as impossible, he thought, to successfully run two powerful corporations in this way as for

TWO WASHERWOMEN

to wash in the same tub. There were some of the stockholders opposed to the lease, but they generally knew but little about railroad business. The leading stockholders, he thought, were favorable to the proposition, the Pennsylvania having offered to step right into the consolidated companies' shoes and go on with the Harsimus Cove improvement.

Another meeting of the leading officers of the two roads will be held in a few days for the purpose of further discussing the matter. On the subject of the State's right to lands under water Mr. Dennis is of opinion that the State has none whatever, at least above low water mark. If the State has really such a right then will it make

NEW JERSEY THE RICHEST STATE IN THE UNION.

In connection with his road Mr. Dennis said that there was run over it daily 108 regular trains. During the thirty-two years it had been running between sixty and seventy millions of people had been transported over its line. As the most extraordinary fact in the history of railroading here or in any other country, he said that during that whole period not a single passenger had ever had even a limb broken while sitting in his seat in the car. Accidents had occurred to passengers, but never when they had not exposed their persons to danger.

THE DERBY COLLECTION.

This exceptionally fine collection of paintings, on the merits of which the press has fully expatiated, is still on free exhibition at the elegant rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Strebeigh in Clinton Hall, Astor place. Conspicuous among the additions to these pictures, already admired by the public at the National Academy of Design, are exquisite *replicas* or copies made by the artists themselves of Kaulbach's celebrated "Charity" and Cabanel's equally celebrated "Birth of Venus." These two works alone would attract and delight a host of visitors. The exhibition as a whole is the best and the most skilfully arranged which has been seen for a long time in New York. Flowers and canary birds and a fashionable throng of spectators enhance its attractions. The sale, which will begin at half-past seven o'clock this (Tuesday) evening, has brought to town a large number of connoisseurs from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. But it is to be hoped that bidders from these and other cities will not be permitted to carry away the choicest gems from New York. The collection includes several paintings that might well form a nucleus for the great free gallery which this metropolis ought to possess.

DEATH OF WILLIAM E. LAWRENCE.

Resolutions of the Association of the Tobacco Trade of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23, 1871.

At a meeting of the Association of the Tobacco Trade of Cincinnati, called for the purpose of expressing to the family and friends of the late William E. Lawrence, President of the National Tobacco Association of the United States, their deep and heartfelt sorrow at his sudden and unexpected death, which occurred, after a short and painful illness, at his home on Staten Island, N. Y., on the 19th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our much beloved friend, William E. Lawrence, who for the past two years presided with so much courtesy, dignity and ability over the deliberations of our National Association; and whereas in his death the tobacco trade of the United States has lost its noblest champion, his country one of its best citizens, his children a fond and indulgent father and we a true and trusted friend; therefore

Resolved, That we deeply and truly mourn the loss of our esteemed friend and President, William E. Lawrence, and that we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad hour of affliction, and that we cause these resolutions to be published and a copy of same sent to the family of deceased.

By order of the Board.

T. R. SPENCE, President.

W. J. DUNHAM, Secretary.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning a shocking accident occurred on the Southside Railroad, at Bayport, by which a young man named Hawkins lost his life. He was caught between a train and the platform and horribly mangled. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon and the company exonerated from blame.

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NEW YORK HERALD

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Five Copies	8
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PERICHOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RICHARD III.—SEE SAW—MANIAC LOVER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SEERACH IN MARIANAE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 6th and 5th avs.—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—UNDER FIRE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE INDIAN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE FIRE FIEND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, LOCOMOTIVE, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COTTY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Tuesday, January 24, 1871.

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ODOR OF TAINTED BEEF—The withholding, by Governor Bullock, of Georgia, of the certificate of election to Congress of Nelson Tift, upon a very flimsy pretext, the competing candidate, Major Whitely, having already gracefully thrown up the sponge and acknowledged his defeat. That Bullock needs pickling.

THE "LANGUAGE OF THE GREAT HEREAFTER."—Rulloff, the murderer, condemned to be hung at Binghamton, is employing his time in writing essays to a paper in that city on the subject of ancient and modern languages. Would it not be well for him to study what Longfellow would call the "language of the great hereafter?"

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE have agreed to report a supplementary election law giving United States inspectors power to do almost anything that seems likely to prevent illegal voting, even in State elections. The radical gentlemen who compose this committee are in danger of legislating too much in this matter. The original enforcement act, which secured such a fair and orderly election here last November, was an excellent measure, but it may be spoiled by too much legislation. Just as the original republican plan of reconstruction was spoiled, and, like reconstruction, it may "return to plague the inventor."

ANOTHER BILL for the licensing of houses of ill fame has been introduced in the Assembly and will probably provoke as general discussion as the Original Jacobs bill did a year or two ago. High moral ground will be taken by both the friends and opponents of the measure. The fact is that the vicious business is carried on in this city to a frightful extent, and should be brought under the regulation of the authorities, not merely as a question of revenue, but as a means also of preventing many other crimes that find their origin in these places, and of effectually preventing their being made a harbor for thieves and desperadoes.

The Hopeless Prostration of France—Her Crying Necessities for Peace.

We do not think we exaggerate when we say that no war in modern times has begotten so much disgust as the war which now rages on French soil. On this Continent who is the man who is not sick of it? All the world over, where is the man who can think, who can say, he is not tired of a war which has degenerated into butchery? We do not blame the French people. We do not blame the Germans. We do not—we dare not—blame King William, or Bismarck, or Moltke, or the Crown Prince, or the Red Charles. We dare not, so far as we know the facts, utter a single word against the Germans, generals or soldiers, who have figured in this war. It was a war forced upon them. It was a war which they did not provoke. It was a war for which they were not unprepared. It is a war—thanks to Prussia—in which Germany has revealed a power which a large portion of the reading public did not believe Germany would or could reveal. But facts are facts. Germany for once has put forth her strength, and poor France is like the pugilist in the prize ring, who, in the last rounds, which in this case have been numerous, rises but to be knocked down again. The knock-down blows have been so numerous that the whole civilized world begins to feel pain and anxiously asks itself the question whether it is not time that the vanquished should recognize defeat and the victor should have his laurels?

Let us look at facts. Let us consider the news of to-day. It is now over five months since this war was entered upon. During all those months France has not won a single victory—we do not forget the baptism of fire and the heights of Saarbruck. Since then how numerous have been the struggles and how numerous the French defeats! Woerth and Weissenbourg, and Gravelotte and Sedan, and Strasbourg and Metz and Toul and Laon and Mezières and the numberless other fights and victories north and east and west have revealed the weakness of France and the terrific power of Germany under Prussian leadership. When this war began most men believed that the campaign would be short, sharp and decisive; they believed also that the end of the short, sharp and decisive campaign would repeat another Jena and make another Napoleon master of Germany. How completely all such calculations have been baffled! The baptized Prince has been with his mother the Regent for the last four months an exile or refugee in England. All the best French generals have been made Prussian prisoners. Scarcely less than five hundred thousand of the veteran soldiers of France are locked up in German strongholds, the willing or unwilling recipients of German hospitality. The improvised government which, as we think, betrayed France, has improvised new armies, under new generals, and revealed not a little French pluck; but the improvised government and the improvised generals and the improvised armies have disappeared like chaff before the wind when the German forces have appeared. After Sedan, what was not expected from Strasbourg and Metz? After the fall of Strasbourg and after the fall of the maiden fortress, what was not expected still from the Government of National Defence? Gambetta inspired great hope. We can afford to forget Napoleon, the captive at Wilhelmshohe. We can afford also to forget the exiled Empress at Chiselhurst. But what has Gambetta done to save France?—or Jules Favre?—or Trochu? Poor Trochu, much against his will, is locked up in Paris. So also is Jules Favre, if he has not obtained a safe conduct to attend the London Conference. And what has become of the wasp who edited *La Lanterne?* Gambetta, we know, preferred a balloon escape to life in Paris. But what has Gambetta done? Tours was a grand centre, full for a time of hope for France. History will not refuse to admit that Tours did well. But Tours had to be given up for Bordeaux; and to-day Tours and Bordeaux may well ask what they have done for France? The Army of the Loire and the Army of the North and the Army of the East were all the creations of the Government of National Defence; but De Paladines and Chanzy and Faidherbe and Bourbaki, not to speak of Garibaldi and the others—where are they all? As we have said before, look at the news of to-day. Can anything be said to convince the public of the misery of Paris and the hopelessness thereof? Sortie after sortie has failed. The sortie of the 19th, the details of which we have given to the American public by special telegrams, has proved more disastrous than any or all of its predecessors. Chanzy, with Gambetta at his heels, flees to Cherbourg and the sea. Longwy, the last lingering hope of France in the north, is in flames. Bourbaki, who was to give life to the east, is demoralized and helpless. It is a sad and painful *résumé* of facts. But facts are stronger than arguments—more potent than any eloquence—and the painful conclusion must be accepted. What is the conclusion? It is none other than this—that France is hopelessly defeated, and that the prolongation of the war is revolting to the common sense of mankind.

It is not to be denied that the prolongation of the war is due mainly to Gambetta and his set. We can forgive Trochu and we can forgive Jules Favre because they have not been in a position to know the facts. Gambetta, however, can plead no such ignorance. Like Milton's Satan, or Goethe's Mephistopheles, he seems to find a special pleasure in anarchy and all the misery of which anarchy can call itself the parent. Anything rather than give up the power. Anything rather than let go the reins. Paris is great, France is great; but Gambetta is greater. We have no interest in Gambetta; but we have an interest in Paris, a deep interest in the welfare of the French people. We have hoped for France; but we have hoped against hope. We have sighed for peace, because we have felt that the prolongation of the war was a cruel wrong to poor France—who, in the anomalous state of things which now exists, has no voice—and a cruel wrong to humanity at large. We have already referred to the prize ring. If we do so again it is not because we honor fighting in any sense, but because the parallel is useful and instructive. When the pugilist is defeated and cannot throw up the sponge his seconds do it for him. It is not unfair to say that poor France is being compelled to stand up when she has no strength to stand; that she is compelled to endure blows when she cannot repeat them, and that for the want of a second she is being kicked when she is down. Had France a voice to-day she would give in; she would say, "I am beat." That France is being so abused, that no voice cries *peccavi* constitutes a sin for which the Government of National Defence, but particularly Gambetta, must be lastingly responsible. The prostration of France to-day has not, we think, any parallel in history. It might be possible for Prussia to prove that Prussia, after Jena, was more humiliated and even more exhausted. But leaving that aside, it must be admitted that war has not, in the memory of living men, taken so cruel a form. The successes of Prussia, originally by many hailed as triumphs, have degenerated into butcheries; and yet no reflecting man, the wide world over, can say that Prussia is to blame. France will not yield, or, rather, does not yield, because France has no voice to speak for herself. If this war is not soon ended, if Paris does not soon surrender, this "bloodiest picture in the book of time" must become a disgrace to the nations of the civilized world. The London Conference waits and refuses to act. It is not at all impossible that the London Conference may be reproached by history for its indifference and supineness. After all, however, the blame must rest with the men who claim to represent France. In 1814, and once again in 1815, France succumbed to the invader, because the men whom in those days France trusted loved France more than their personal power. It is not so to-day; hence the trouble.

The Military Situation in France.

Gambetta still maintains his defiant position. Notwithstanding the numerous defeats which of late have been sustained by the armies of France there is a disposition evinced to continue the struggle, fight to the bitter end, and if possible secure success. The war now, on the French side, has assumed the phase of a forlorn hope, with the chances altogether in favor of the German armies. Men may be raised in France, armies may be furnished with all the implements of war, but the contest seems so altogether hopeless that the warmest sympathizers with the French people have begun to regard the situation as hopeless. What, then, do the speeches of Gambetta amount to? They cannot discipline an army, nor can they stay the victorious tide of German success. Chanzy's army is almost hopelessly used up for further offensive operations; Faidherbe's forces have been defeated so disastrously that the struggle in the north has assumed so melancholy a phase that for some time, at least, nothing can be expected of it, and Bourbaki's campaign has ended in so ineffective a manner that if he is able to save his army from annihilation he will be accomplishing as much as his most ardent admirers expect from him.

Trochu in Paris has shown in his recent sorties that he has been able to do nothing. To the north of the doomed city, as well as in the south, defeat has attended the operations of the French arms. St. Denis has been silenced—another proof of the thorough investment of the capital and of the efficiency of the German armies. With such successes as those which are recorded in the telegrams published in this morning's HERALD we may at any moment expect to hear of the capitulation of Paris. Trochu asks for an armistice, which Moltke denies. The application of itself implies the weakness of the pent-up Parisians more forcibly than any argument we could urge as an evidence of the fast waning strength of the French. The defeat of the Army of the Loire, upon the success of which the Parisians built up such flattering hopes, has operated so unfavorably on the besieged Parisians that they have no heart to continue the struggle. The creation of a triumvirate, composed of Generals Vinoy, Trebault and Clement Thomas, to take the place of General Trochu, cannot mend matters. We think, however, when the war closes that it can be shown that General Trochu lacked the self-reliance necessary to secure that success which the French armies aimed at, but which they were never able to attain. It is now too late to make changes, and the homely adage of the late President Lincoln, that it is unlucky or was bad policy to swap horses while crossing a stream, so applies to the present situation of affairs in France that none will attempt to deny its force.

Looking all over the situation in France to-day we cannot see the slightest glimmer of hope for the French cause. Beaten in the West, beaten in the East, beaten in the North and almost paralyzed in Paris, we cannot see even a loophole for French escape. Gambetta may rave, Trochu plan, Chanzy speculate, Bourbaki attempt and Faidherbe reorganize, but what do all these amount to in face of the practical results which everywhere follow the operations of German arms. No one knows better to-day what the French require than General Moltke; no one, not those even among the French themselves, can so thoroughly appreciate the advantage of the acquisition of time to the French as the German Commander-in-Chief; but that time so much needed by the French cannot be had, and the want of it will bring defeat to the French armies as surely as to-morrow's sun will rise. In face, then, of the disasters which in all probability must result if the struggle is continued, would it not be humane on the part of the leaders who now conduct the affairs of France to bring this dreadful and useless sacrifice of human life to a close? The day cannot long be delayed when France will have to yield; all hope is gone, further resistance is vain; a continuance of the struggle is criminal and France is now helpless. Were the sentiments of the French people to-day truly interpreted, in the face of the calamities which have befallen them, we have no hesitation in saying that the exclamation would be, coming from the hearts of the people, "Let us have peace."

NIMROD TWEED, the mighty hunter of the period, is now bent on bringing down small religious game. He introduced a bill in the State Senate yesterday, giving religious corporations the right to purchase lands and erect houses for schools and the residences of clergymen, if they wish.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR CALIFORNIA EXCHANGES?—The *Alta California* has not been received at this office for some time, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* only comes semi-occasionally. What's the matter?

Bismarck Places Jules Favre in a "Corner"—Can the French Statesman "Come to Time?"

Premier Count von Bismarck continues to use the Cabinet pen of Prussian diplomacy against the ministerial arguments of the gentlemen who have undertaken to conduct the affairs of France in as pointed a manner and quite as actively as Von Moltke does the bayonet and the cannon against Paris. French ministerial logic tells for nothing in its theorizing plaint, which inclines considerably towards sophistry, against the hard brained, perhaps hard-hearted, materialism of the North German Minister. He is positively bewildering to M. Jules Favre on the subject of the French representation in the London Conference. Indeed, it appears as if Bismarck has determined that the famous French statesman and legislator shall not be able to recognize himself by the time he reaches his chair near the "green table" in Downing street, but that he will appear before the other delegates after the fashion of the little woman in the nursery tale, who fell asleep by the wayside and could not identify herself on waking, for the reason that the mischievous boys had "cut her petticoats all round about," causing her to exclaim, "this can be none of I."

By a cable telegram from Berlin we are enabled to state to-day that Bismarck has issued a circular on the subject of M. Favre's mission to London and his application for a Prussian safe conduct pass from Paris. The Count declined to enter into "any such negotiations." His reasons are:—Presuming that the authority of the French provisional government had not been recognized by the French nation the Prussian army commanders allowed M. Favre to pass their lines on one occasion without prejudging the question of recognition of the republic. It is now impossible to give M. Favre a Prussian pass, for the reason of his declaration that an invitation to take part in the proceedings of the congress, or the taking of part therein by him, "would be a recognition of the French republic." Bismarck is more than satirical in his concluding words. He is severe, particularly when he inquires if it is really worth M. Favre's trouble to seek to go to London, as the "interests which are at stake in Paris overshadow the Eastern question."

The German Premier, who is a veritable Gradgrind in the matter of "facts," has, by the circulation of this State paper, thrown a new description of shell into Paris—a missile which may be taken either way, "raw or on the half shell." It is "working" indeed already; for we are informed by another cable telegram, which reached us last night, that all the Mayors in Paris have met for a consultation on the case of M. Jules Favre and the conference and Bismarck, and that they did not know what to make of it, and so separated divided in opinion, and consequently without arriving at a decisive resolution. M. Favre thus remains in a very novel and extraordinary position. He may come, perhaps, in the end, to doubt his own identity.

A Regular Old Style Snow Storm.

It has come at last. We were beginning to be puzzled with the continued dryness of the winter—a freezing drought—with its consequences of exhausted streams in New England and shortened supplies of water here and in Jersey City and Philadelphia, until we heard of the heavy snow storm out West, coming in like a Russian with a rush, from the Rocky Mountains, and spreading itself all round to Chicago to the depth of nearly two feet on a level. Then we began to think it will be our turn next for a good old-fashioned, white-coated, continental nor'easter, blockading the city railways and putting all downtown movements up town out of joint. When that light, drizzling rain came on last Saturday night we thought it would probably enlarge itself into a steady, welcome easterly rain of two or three days' duration, to make up for lost time; but lo, and behold! after an hour or two the clouds had vanished and

The stars with glory crown'd the night.

The change, however, from the comparatively mild temperature of Saturday evening to the Canadian cold of Sunday morning was ominous. It was a change which portended mischief, and with the report yesterday morning from Washington that it was snowing there, and that the wind was dead set northeast, we knew what, with the Washington railway train, was coming. When, about noon, there began to fall here from the leaden sky a light drizzle of fine, sharp, cutting particles of snow, we were satisfied that it meant business—that at last, under a full spread of canvas, a regular old style January nor'easter, dead in the wind's eye, heading into and up Chesapeake Bay, from the abounding vapors of the Gulf Stream, was making the run of the Atlantic slope for the Bluenoses of Nova Scotia. The storm appears to have extended from Virginia, the "Old Dominion," to the New Dominion; from south to north, and from the windy waste of Coney Island westward to the woods of Michigan.

It is remarkable, too, that this storm was ushered in with the coldest skies of the season—the thermometer in the morning marking here about ten degrees above zero, and the cold increasing with every league northward, till at Calais, Me., it reached—where nothing is green except the travellers to that God-forsaken country—the Greenland November figure of thirty degrees below zero. Such a snow as this is bad for the town, or, we may say, as a horse car driver defines it, "It is a perfect nuisance;" but it is a great thing for the country, to say nothing of the half-way houses *en route* to High Bridge and other suburban places, and to say nothing of sleighs, sleigh bells and livery stables. We think it likely that as the spell of our long dry time has at length been broken we shall have a liberal supply of rains and snows henceforward till the return of the flowers of May. This storm, at all events, makes a conspicuous landmark in the progress of the winter, just as a great battle makes its mark for the historian of a war.

A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT FROM THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The formation of a Congressional Temperance Society in Washington is a good movement from the right direction. Now let us have a Legislative temperance movement in Albany. It may spread with advantage to New York city, and gradually extend, with beneficial effects, all over the country. But in order to succeed it must be kept aloof from the corrupting influences of politics.

Congress Yesterday—A Boon for Pensioners—Civil Service Reform—The Postal Telegraph—The Air Line Railroad to Washington—Staff Rank in the Navy.

A most important bill was taken up in the Senate yesterday, and passed without discussion, and even without the formality of a vote by yeas and nays. We refer to a bill reported by Senator Edmunds, from the Committee on Pensions, giving to all military and naval pensioners, including widows and orphans, an increase of twenty per cent on the amounts now paid to them, such increase to commence from the 4th of March next, and to continue for five years. As the annual amount of our present pension roll is thirty millions of dollars, this bill will add six millions a year to the expenditures of the government, making for the five years an additional outlay of thirty millions. This is a large expenditure in the aggregate, although few would find fault with the liberality of Congress in regard to the poor pensioners. We only fear that it will be made use of as an argument to continue the income tax and to keep up the high duties on imports.

The question of the Georgia Senatorship came up in the form of a report from the Judiciary Committee, declaring Joshua Hill entitled to the seat, with a minority report declaring Messrs. Farrow and Whiteley entitled to seats; and still another minority report, signed by Senator Thurman, endorsing the majority report, and giving the second seat to Mr. Miller for the term ending 4th March next. They were all laid aside for future action. The fifth member from Georgia, Mr. Payne, was sworn in and admitted to his seat in the House of Representatives.

The resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote against the annexation of St. Domingo, were presented in the House by an Indiana member and in the Senate by Mr. Sumner. Subsequently Senator Trumbull's bill to relieve members of Congress from importunity in relation to applications for office was taken up and discussed in the Senate till adjournment.

The business of the House yesterday, as on every Monday, was of a miscellaneous character. A large number of bills were introduced and referred. The only one of public interest among them was one to reduce the rates of telegraphic correspondence and to connect the telegraphs with the Postal Department of the government. But inasmuch as the bill rather seeks to incorporate a new company, with special privileges, than to turn over the whole business of telegraphing to the Post Office Department, it is not very easy to see where the advantage over the existing system comes in. The matter was referred to the special committee on the subject, and will be heard of no more during the present session.

The bill for the Air Line Railroad between this city and Washington came up, but as its consideration is limited to what is technically known as the "morning hour," its opponents had only to consume the time by dilatory motions to send it over till next Monday, and that parliamentary manœuvre was resorted to with success. Afterwards the bill establishing staff rank in the navy for officers of the Medical Department, the Pay Department and the Engineers' Department, came up, and was discussed for some time, the argument on the one side being that it was necessary to have those staff ranks defined in order to prevent confusion and disagreement in the service, and the argument on the other side being that such designation of rank was not only unnecessary, but absurd. However, the Committee on Naval Affairs carried its point, and the bill was passed. A summary of its provisions will be found in our Congressional reports. This, with the passage of a bill for the appointment of a commissioner on fish and fisheries, to inquire into the causes of the diminution of the supply of food fish in the waters of the sea coast and lakes, and to report remedies therefor, was the only business of any public interest that came before the House yesterday.

Marshal Sharpe's "Deadlock."

The even tenor of the ways of the officials in the federal courts building, on Chambers street, has been unexpectedly ruffled and disturbed within the past few days. This unusual state of affairs arises through the action of United States Marshal Sharpe, who has assumed the principal *rôle* of an original version of the play "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." The Marshal, it seems, has a *penchant* for disbursing the moneys of the federal government which come into his hands from sales of property seized by him and his deputies under the judicial process of the federal courts of the district. Like a shrewd operator, he first deducts from these public funds his own expenses, perquisites and emoluments, and then, with a *savoir faire* hardly to be expected from so rough an exterior as possessed by him, he makes return of the balance, and politely requests Mr. Betts, Clerk of the United States District Court, to legalize his action by taxing and certifying the bills presented to him in the usual way. But Mr. Betts is a stickler for form and precedent, and prefers to be guided rather by the letter of the law and his experience of its observance by other marshals for twenty-five years than to yield to the sharp practice of the present successor of all past marshals. He therefore declines to accept the cash returns of the Marshal's office other than in the "gross." Besides which, Mr. Betts claims that Mr. Sharpe has not furnished with his mutilated accounts the proper vouchers to enable him to officially pass upon them, even were they in all other respects correct.

The rule of Court on this branch of the Marshal's duties recites, "When any moneys shall come to the hands of the Marshal, under or by virtue of any order or process of the Court, he shall forthwith pay over the 'gross' amount thereof to the Clerk, with a bill of his charges thereon," &c.

By what mental or legal light the Marshal interprets the foregoing rule to satisfy his official conscience that he is right in making his deductions first and payments afterwards does not yet appear. An opportunity, however, will be afforded him in a day or two to explain himself on the subject before Judge Blatchford, whose attention has been already directed to the "little unpleasantness" created by the Marshal's waywardness or legal obliquity to read the law aright. In the meantime the affairs of the District Clerk's office are at a "deadlock," in as far as they relate to the business returns of the office with the authorities at Washington.

A Law to Prevent Murder by Apothecaries' Assistants.

The Albany Legislature should not adjourn without passing a law to prevent murder by apothecaries' assistants. Such a law, with the strictest provisions for the proper degree of training on the part of apothecaries and all in their employ, for their thorough examination by duly authorized medical men before being permitted to open or to serve in druggists' shops, and for severe penalties in every case of fatal consequences from ignorance or carelessness in dispensing medicines, has become absolutely indispensable. How urgent is the necessity of passing and rigidly enforcing it is shown by the alarming frequency of accidents—nearly all of which have proved fatal—occasioned by culpable mistakes on the part of apothecaries or their assistants during the past year. The number of these accidents occurring in this city alone is almost incredible. Every other city in the land can exhibit a proportionately fearful list. One physician in Boston has said that three times within a single year he has had his prescriptions answered by the return of substances which were not written for, and although those mistakes were not of a dangerous character they betrayed a carelessness or ignorance on the part of the dispenser which would indicate the possibility of future mistakes not so harmless. The same physician communicated to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* a case in which he was called in the night time to a patient who had an ulcer upon the lower leg, from which the bandages had not been removed for several days, and the foul ulceration had opened a blood vessel. The doctor wrote for a scruple of persulphate of iron. After waiting for half an hour, during which the hemorrhage was checked by the application of ice, the messenger returned with a quantity of powdered sulphate of iron. In this instance the ignorance of the person left in attendance was fortunately followed by no ill consequences, but in many cases time thus lost might be a very serious matter.

In some countries such an occurrence would be impossible, because there the number of apothecaries' shops is limited by law, and no one can be principal or assistant who has not studied a certain time and passed certain examinations. In England public opinion was so much excited by Professor Taylor's report, published in 1864, on the number of deaths caused by poisons in that country, demonstrating that a very large percentage of the same was the result of carelessness in dispensing on the part of apothecaries, as to lead to the proposal of all sorts of remedies except the right one, in the form of "poison bills," safety bottles, &c., until it was found that express Parliamentary action in the premises was requisite, and a strict law was passed to restrain the evil. In France the Société de Pharmacie, founded in 1771, and the Ecole de Pharmacie have together educated the public mind to a sense of the indispensableness of thorough training on the part of apothecaries and their assistants. Many of the latter have full diplomas as apothecaries long before they set up in business for themselves, and the former are, without exception, obliged to present certificates of having passed eight years of study in legally established pharmacies, or three years in practice and three years in following lectures, to pass three rigid examinations and to be twenty-five years of age, in order to receive the diplomas which entitle them to exercise their profession in all the departments of France. The French apothecary is held responsible for the mistakes of his assistants.

The growing tendency in our American cities to convert a serious and responsible business into a fancy goods establishment, where numerous salesmen are required, has been properly reprehended by some of our medical journals as a most dangerous evil. A learned profession should not be allowed to degenerate into a mere trade. Not a few of the fatal mistakes in apothecaries' shops have been made by assistants whose extreme youth is an exaggeration rather than an extenuation of their guilt and that of their employers, and our neighbor Hudnut sets a good example by conspicuously placarding as a rule "No medicines dispensed by boys." But we repeat, the Legislature should pass a law to prevent murder by apothecaries' assistants, whether boys or men.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated this year with great éclat. This evening the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will deliver an oration before the Burns Club, at Steinway Hall, Mr. William Cullen Bryant presiding, and the annual dinner of the club will be held to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, with the usual variety of toasts, speeches and song appropriate to so festive an occasion. Both of these celebrations will attract some of the most distinguished of our citizens among the hearty and mirthful throng of "Auld Scotia's" sons, who delight to honor the genius and the memory of the bard of the people, "Bobby Burns."

HON. JOSHUA HILL seems to be the only one of Georgia's numerous delegation at all likely to secure admission to the Senate. Poor Blodgett, who has been flying around Washington trying to impress the magnitude of his own claims upon the Judiciary Committee, is not even mentioned in their report.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S IMPEACHMENT.—Our special despatch from Raleigh shows that Governor Holden is determined to make a strong fight for his gubernatorial seat in North Carolina. Impeachment trials are at the best merely lumbering vehicles for party spite, and we have not had any very important precedent case in this country yet which need discourage Governor Holden. The radicals in Congress were as venomous in their hatred of President Johnson as the Ku Klux in North Carolina are in their hatred of Governor Holden, and yet he escaped impeachment, and we doubt not Governor Holden has as good a chance.

THE ABORTION CASE in Saugerties, which we chronicle elsewhere, is one of numerous attempts which are probably never heard of in the public prints, to lead young country girls into the sin and shame of the city. The case

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was an exceedingly bold and daring attempt; and as the authors of it were caught they should be made to serve as a warning.

Insurance Frauds and Failures.

The Monitor Mutual Company, of Boston, has failed, with ass ts of only two millions against liabilities of fifteen millions, of which more than a mill on dollars are for outstanding risks. This disaster, like the disasters which recently befell the Great Western Mutual and the Farmers and Mechanics', of New York, revives the distrust in fire and life insurance occasioned in England last year by the crushing failure of several great British companies. The public mind in Great Britain is still agitated by discussions which then arose as to devising some means for protecting the community by legislative interference with the insurance business. A bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Mr. Cave, a large portion of which was described by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, as consisting "in a sort of family resemblance to the very stringent laws that had been passed in the State of Massachusetts." The failure of the Monitor Mutual is the more remarkable that it has occurred in Massachusetts, where, through the influence of Mr. Elizur Wright and other authorities on the subject of insurance, official inspection has been reduced to what was considered an almost perfect and certainly an effective system. In the debate on the bill to which allusion has been made the Chancellor of the Exchequer also referred to the "despotic" control exercised in New York over the companies, and to the testimony adduced "that those American offices had certainly succeeded in giving the greatest confidence in the system of life assurance which prevailed in" the United States.

The important practical advantages of the "despotic" control referred to by Mr. Lowe were conclusively shown by the prompt energy with which Mr. G. W. Miller, the able Superintendent of the Insurance Department at Albany, recently enforced, to the great benefit of policy holders, the supervision held over the life assurance companies of New York city. No sooner had the Great Western Mutual become involved in financial difficulties than it was compelled, under a decision of the Superintendent and in accordance with the strict law of the State, to surrender the management of its affairs. Mr. Sidney Ashmore, editor of the *Protector*, an influential journal devoted to insurance interests, says that the failure of this company cannot be attributed to any defect in the system, but rather, perhaps, to mismanagement. He adds that its significance is in the exemplification it affords of the admirable working of the law, which, having carefully watched the "reserve fund" in the hands of the company, comes forward at once, when this is threatened with encroachment, to protect the interests of the assured.

It is manifestly on a vigilant supervision of this "reserve fund," and on prompt interference so soon as the discovery shall be made, that it is in danger of being infringed upon, either through mismanagement or through dishonesty, that the public can mainly rely as both preventive and remedy against insurance frauds and failures. The distrust which some have expressed in fire and life insurance companies on account of the costly buildings erected by them and of the princely salaries accorded to their chief officers is altogether unfounded. Such palaces as the Equitable Life Assurance Society and other great companies have lately built are not only architectural ornaments to the city, but are also very remunerative investments. The Equitable Building, for instance, which cost a little over two millions, yields a yearly rental of more than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, beside leaving the offices of the company rent free, thus making it equivalent to a ten per cent investment. The kind of investments in which alone the charter of a New York company allows it to place its continually accruing funds is in itself a valuable guarantee. No security can be selected which would not be acceptable to the most careful investors, such, for example, as "bonds of the government and of the State in which the society resides, and real estate within the State of New York, or immediate neighborhood of the city of New York, either to hold in fee or to grant loans upon." The salaries paid to the principal officers of the great New York companies compare reasonably with those received by officers of the great companies in England, where experience has established the fact that only ample salaries can secure the requisite combination of the best executive talent and the highest integrity. With such guarantees as we have specified, with regular and frequent sworn statements of the auditing committees, with strict accountability on the part of the officers for even minor outlays, with thorough examinations on the part of the State inspector, with the utmost vigilance over the condition of the reserve fund and with the rigid enforcement of all the provisions of the State insurance laws, insurance frauds and failures must henceforth be rare exceptions, which only prove the rule that the Massachusetts and New York companies are, for the most part, worthy of the confidence enjoyed by them throughout the country.

Personal Intelligence.

Viscount Treilhard, the French Minister to Washington, is among the arrivals at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Governor Seymour was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

General H. T. Reed, from Iowa, has taken quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Thomas Wentworth, of Manchester, a liberal member of the British Parliament, has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. William Williams, the newly-elected member of Congress, of Buffalo, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, is temporarily at the Everett House. He leaves to-day for St. Louis.

Governor E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is among the recent arrivals at the St. James Hotel.

Colonel J. M. Lewis, from Arkansas, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. George W. Miller, Superintendent of Insurance, has arrived from Albany and is now at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Edmund Gerson, of theatrical fame, lately from Paris, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel. He was the last American who made his exit from the beleaguered city.

TROCHU'S SORTIE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Last Desperate Effort of the French.

RECKLESS BRAVERY OF THEIR OFFICERS

Storming of the German Position at Montretout.

Final Repulse With Terrible Slaughter.

RUMORS OF IMPENDING CAPITULATION.

St. Denis Bombarded—Fires There and in Paris—Trochu's Official Report of the Sortie.

Refusal of the Germans to Grant an Armistice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated at midnight on the 20th ult. Your correspondent writes:—

A LAST DESPERATE EFFORT OF THE FRENCH.

Great excitement exists throughout all points of the German line over the sortie of yesterday, which has been already officially reported from the headquarters at Versailles. It is generally regarded as the last desperate attempt of the French to break through the investing army which, with relentless vigor, has been tightening its coils around the doomed capital.

RECKLESS BRAVERY OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

During the assaults upon the German intrenchments many of the French officers displayed the most reckless bravery, exposing their persons to the fire of the Germans and desperately urging their men forward, but without effect. In some instances the French fought with the utmost fury, evidently goaded to a reckless disregard of their lives by liquor. In other cases all the efforts of their leaders were in vain. The French would not face the German fire. After firing a volley they turned and fled, or dropped to the ground, throwing away their arms.

THE FIRST DASH SUCCESSFUL.

The first dash, made early in the morning, from direction of the Bois de Boulogne, toward the German intrenchments opposite Fort Montretout, was successful. The French charged with great bravery, compelling the Germans to fall back from their positions, which were held by Trochu's forces till the evening.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

An immense mass of French troops kept pouring out of Fort Mont Valérien, evidently concentrating to attack St. Cloud and Versailles. The commotion was tremendous. Large bodies of picked troops moved from the front of the Seine towards Sèvres upon the German batteries stationed there. Amid the deafening roar of the guns of Fort Mont Valérien an attack was made along the lines west and southwest of Paris. The advancing columns were met by a steady fire, the German batteries at Sèvres adding to the roar by a constant shelling of the Bois de Boulogne.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

On the retreat of the French to their lines the Germans in several instances followed them to the open field and attacking their former position at Montretout. The whole French force was withdrawn to the slopes of Fort Mont Valérien, under shelter of the heavy guns. It is impossible to estimate the losses, but it is certain that there was a terrible slaughter of the French, who in many instances seemed paralyzed and unable or unwilling to fight.

A TRUCE TO GATHER THE WOUNDED.

In the evening application was made to the German commander for a cessation of firing to enable the French to gather their wounded. A report is current that Trochu applied for an entire armistice, but this is very doubtful. The Germans granted a temporary truce for the purpose named, and the officers on duty at the outposts inform their superiors that large masses of men, dimly discernible by their lanterns and stretchers, occupied the whole night in their mournful work.

RUMORS OF CAPITULATION—THE END NEAR.

To-day the air is filled with rumors of the impending capitulation of Paris, and the general feeling is that the end of the siege is close at hand. The news of the entire defeat of Faidherbe near St. Quentin and the certain overthrow and probable annihilation of Bourbaki are strengthening this belief. To-morrow morning a flag of truce will be sent to General Trochu informing him of Faidherbe's rout.

HOW THE SORTIE WAS MADE.

Prisoners captured yesterday and last night concur in the statement that the sortie was the last desperate effort of the besieged. They say that the men were disinclined to fight and were actually driven to the front like sheep to be slaughtered. An order from General Trochu before the sortie was made notified the men that all soldiers retreating or shirking would be shot. A special guard was stationed in the rear with strict orders to shoot all such. The entire French force was supplied with extra food and liquor.

ANOTHER ATTACK EXPECTED.

It is believed that the assault will be renewed by the French when the weather clears. The result, however, cannot be doubtful. It will be nothing but additional slaughter, unavoidable, unless the failure of yesterday should lead to the capitulation of Paris.

Despatch from the Emperor—Withdrawal of the French Into Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress as follows:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 21, 1871.

Yesterday the enemy entirely withdrew into Paris. Fifteen officers and 250 men were captured at St. Cloud. WILHELM.

St. Denis Bombarded—Fires There and in Paris.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23, 1871.

The bombardment of St. Denis is progressing favorably. The fort is almost silenced.

FIRES.

Several fires in the town of St. Denis and also within the walls of Paris were observed to-day.

French Report of the Sortie—The Battle Field—Trochu's Official Report.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

News from Paris to the 20th has been received. The letters say the line of battle on the 19th reached from Montretout to La Celle, and that the French numbered 100,000 men, supported by a powerful force of artillery.

TROCHU'S REPORT.

General Trochu in his report of the battle says:—"The day, which commenced successfully, did not terminate as we could have wished. The enemy were at first surprised, but subsequently concentrated great masses of artillery and infantry, and at three o'clock in the afternoon our left receded. We resumed at nightfall the offensive movement, but were unable to hold the heights which we had taken. The struggle was sanguinary. We have asked for an armistice."

The Bombardment Severe—The French Again Massing—Details of the Sortie—Losses and Truce—Refusal of an Armistice—No Fight in the French.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

The bombardment of Paris has been uninterrupted for the last few days. Fire has also been opened upon St. Denis.

THE FRENCH AGAIN MASSING.

A Versailles despatch of January 20 states that under cover of a dense fog on that day the French troops were again massed near Fort Mont Valérien, but nothing further was attempted.

DETAILS OF THE SORTIE.

The Prussian position at Montretout was taken by surprise by the French yesterday and carried, but was subsequently retaken by the Prussian Ninth division. The total German loss in both affairs was twenty officers and 200 men. Prisoners taken by the Germans say there are to be other attacks upon the investing lines, but assert positively that the National Guards will not fight.

THE LOSSES AND TRUCE.

The Prussian loss in the recent sortie was four wounded and that of the French was so heavy that they have asked for an armistice of forty-eight hours for the purpose of removing the wounded and burying the dead.

WHY THE ARMISTICE WAS REFUSED.

The Germans refused the French request for an armistice to bury the dead before Paris because the application was merely a verbal one. The outposts have, however, mutually facilitated the removal of the wounded.

REASON OF THE FRENCH FOR NOT RENEWING THE FIGHT.

It is said the garrison of Paris would not renew the attack upon the Germans because General Trochu had been apprised of General Chanzy's defeat.

INSIDE OF PARIS.

The News of Chanzy's Defeat Stoically Received.

Row Between Trochu and the Other Ministers.

His Resignation Offered, Accepted and Then Refused.

Dissatisfaction and Despondency of the Parisians.

TROCHU LOUDLY DENOUNCED.

Comparative Harmlessness of the Bombardment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

Advices from Paris say the news of General Chanzy's defeat was received stoically by the people and army.

ROW BETWEEN TROCHU AND THE COUNCIL.

Private letters from Paris state that the last meeting of the Council of Defence was stormy. Urgent demands were made upon General Trochu for grand sorties. The General proposed to resign, and the Council appointed Generals Vinoy, Frebault and Clement-Thomas a triumvirate to replace Trochu. Subsequently, however, the Council recoiled from the sponsibility of changing the plans for the defence of Paris, and General Trochu was fully sustained.

DISSATISFACTION AND DESPONDENCY.

Advices from inside Paris to the 21st have been received. Great dissatisfaction and despondency prevailed in consequence of General Trochu's failure in his last effort to break through the lines of the enemy. It was reported that a large and available force of artillery and infantry reserves took no part in the action. Trochu's policy was loudly denounced as weak and temporizing.

PERSONS KILLED BY THE BOMBARDMENT.

News from Paris of the 17th reports Jules Favre ill. The victims of the bombardment in killed and wounded already numbered thirty-nine children, forty-nine women and seventy-two men.

The damage by the bombardment is stated to be not extensive and only a few persons had been killed.

THE GERMAN FIRE COMPARATIVELY HARMLESS.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* reports from Paris that the only effect of the bombardment upon the city has been the destruction of some old houses and woodyards, and that the German fire latterly has been harmless.

BOURBAKI'S RETREAT.

THE FRENCH LINE OF RETREAT IN DANGER

Battle at Dijon on Sunday—Indecisive Result.

Splendid Behavior of the French.

FIGHTING AT VARIOUS POINTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

A despatch from Brussels dated to-day reports that the *Indépendance Belge* says there is danger that Bourbaki's line of retreat will be cut.

FIGHTING AT DIJON.

A despatch from Bordeaux, dated to-day, reports that Dijon was attacked by a large Prussian force yesterday, and there were several engagements in the neighboring villages. The troops commanded by Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi were in action and behaved splendidly. The French maintained all their positions. The advanced posts of both armies were close to each other last night, and it was expected that the battle would be resumed to-day.

The Prussians occupied Dôle after a bombardment.

ADVANCING ON BOURBAKI.

It is said that General Fransecky, with the second German corps, has left Versailles for Dijon to confront General Bourbaki.

TRESKOW'S OPERATIONS.

General Treskow, who has arrived from Beauquesne, is reported to have captured the strongly fortified woods at Tailles Bailly and the village of Perons. Five officers and eighty men were taken. The German loss was considerable.

A FAILURE.

An attempt by the French from Langres to surprise the Germans at Chaumont has miscarried.

FAIDHERBE'S ROUT.

Herald Special Report from St. Quentin.

COMPLETE ROUT OF FAIDHERBE'S ARMY.

Six Guns and Eleven Thousand French Soldiers Captured.

HEAVY LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Despatch from the Emperor of Germany.

The French Army Rapidly Reorganizing.

Panic and Consternation in Northern France.

A HOPEFUL ORDER FROM FAIDHERBE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at St. Quentin, dated January 20, at ten minutes before one o'clock in the afternoon. He writes:—

DEFEAT OF FAIDHERBE.

Yesterday a decisive battle was fought before St. Quentin, between the German forces under General Von Goeben and the French army of the North, under General Faidherbe. The French were entirely defeated, leaving 9,000 unwounded prisoners and six guns in the hands of the victors.

THE LOSSES.

In addition to the losses already mentioned the French had 5,000 men killed and wounded. The total loss of the Germans was about two thousand men.

Despatch from the Emperor—Eleven Thousand Prisoners Taken—General Results.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded the following despatch to the Empress Augusta:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 21, 1871.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured at St. Quentin is 9,000, besides 2,000 wounded taken in the town. The total loss of the French is 15,000. The enemy has withdrawn to Valenciennes and Douai.

We have again occupied Cambrai.

WILHELM.

Faidherbe's Army Reorganizing—Inundated—Cambrai Summoned—Consternation in Lille—Occupation of St. Quentin—Faidherbe Hopeful—Panic and Disorganization—Cowardly National Guards—Further Details of the Defeat.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

A despatch from Lille says that the Army of the North is rapidly resuming its organization.

INUNDATED.

The country around Valenciennes has been inundated in consequence of the expected approach of the Germans.

CAMBRAI SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

A despatch from Lille, 22d, says the city of Cambrai has been summoned to surrender by three o'clock this afternoon.

CONSTERNATION IN LILLE.

A despatch from Lille, 21st, reports the utmost consternation, and the women and children flying from the city. The troops are arriving in a pitiable state.

OCCUPATION OF ST. QUENTIN.

A despatch from St. Quentin says the railway station was stormed by the Nineteenth Prussian regiment, and that the town was afterwards occupied. Ten thousand French troops were taken prisoners, of whom two thousand had been wounded. Six guns were among the trophies of the victorious Germans.

FAIDHERBE HOPEFUL.

General Faidherbe issues a hopeful order of the day, saying that after a short interval of rest the Army of the North will again confront the invader.

PANIC AND DISORGANIZATION.

A despatch from Cambrai, evening of the 20th, says there is a general panic among the people. The Germans are approaching and cannonading is audible. General Faidherbe and staff have gone to Douai, and General Favre to Lille. The whereabouts of one division of the army is unknown.

COWARDLY NATIONAL GUARDS.

The mobilized National Guard behaved badly in the battle of St. Quentin. Fully 15,000 of them became panic stricken and fled from the field in disorder.

FURTHER DETAILS OF FAIDHERBE'S DEFEAT.

A Brussels despatch of the 21st states that the details which have come to hand of the defeat of General Faidherbe show that the French Army of the North had suffered a terrible blow, from which it can hardly recover. The entry of the retreating army into the city of Cambrai was a sad scene of disorder. The troops were shoeless and in rags, and the army fragmentary to a great degree.

PORTUGAL.

The United States Mission in Lisbon—Endorsement of the Diplomacy from the Deck.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

General despatches for the newspaper press from Lisbon, dated in the Portuguese capital on the 21st of January, state that an article from an American journal reflecting upon the American Minister to Portugal, having been brought to the notice of the officers of the United States war steamers Guerriere and Brooklyn, they have unanimously signed a memorial contradicting the article and [illegible] their esteem for the Minister."

THE SIEGE OF LONGWY.

Gallantry and Energy of the Besieged.

The Prussians Beaten and Their Guns Dismounted.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FRENCH FIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

The following despatches from Arlon, Belgium, dated to-day and yesterday, give the latest intelligence of the progress of the siege of Longwy:—

REPULSE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The Prussians suffered a repulse at Longwy on Saturday. Their guns were dismounted and they were forced to place their batteries at a greater distance from the walls.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The batteries at Herselange and Cutry reply feebly to the fire of the besieged. The Prussians are waiting for heavier guns. On Sunday, however, the bombardment became more vigorous.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FRENCH FIRE.

A French shell had set fire to and destroyed a farm house within the contesting lines. Forty Prussians perished in the flames. It is said the fire of the garrison has silenced one of the Prussian batteries.

BELGIAN PRECAUTIONS.

The establishment of a Belgian camp at Lamve is discussed at Brussels. The bombardment of Longwy is vigorously continued and the town is on fire.

GAMBETTA DEFIANT.

Speeches of the Minister at Lille.

Eternal War Rather Than Surrender of Territory.

Denunciation of the Peace at Any Price Party.

GAMBETTA HOPEFUL OF FINAL TRIUMPH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

M. Gambetta has arrived at Lille.

A SPEECH—WAR TO THE BITTER END.

A despatch dated at Lille on Saturday (21st) afternoon says M. Gambetta has delivered an address before enthusiastic throngs of the people, in which he advocated resistance to the enemy to the bitter end, and denounced the partisan and cowardly cry of "Peace at any price." France, he declared, preferred an eternal war to the surrender of any territory. He repudiated any intention to form or desire on his part for a dictatorship, urged the people and army to do their duty, and prophesied a final triumph for the French arms.

ANOTHER SPEECH—M. GAMBETTA HOPEFUL.

M. Gambetta, in another speech at Lille, expressed confidence in General Faidherbe, to which he added that the General would continue his resistance to to the enemy and must in the end be successful. M. Gambetta also announced that fresh levies are to be raised for the armies of France. His remarks were the occasion of great enthusiasm among the people.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

German Movements in Northwestern France.

Punishing the French for Sympathizing With Their Cause.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

A despatch from Havre, 22d, says that the Germans are entering the departments of Calvados and Orne.

PUNISHING THE FRENCH FOR A NATIONAL OFFENCE.

The Prussians have imposed a requisition of 40,000 francs upon the people of Yvetot (near Havre) as a punishment for the sympathy displayed by them for the French cause. The Mayor of the town of Bolbeck has been taken as a hostage by the Prussians.

LOOKING AFTER THE GERMAN WAR VESSELS.

The French have established a line of cruisers between Gibraltar and the English Channel. Nine vessels have been appointed to the service, six of which are iron-clads.

PREMATURE.

Large droves of oxen, intended for Paris, have passed Rheims (?), and are ready for the advance of General Chanzy, who is receiving reinforcements.

THE WAR AT SEA.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC

Sinking of Two French Gunboats by a Prussian Frigate.

A French Frigate Searching for the Victor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1871.

I have received the following intelligence of hostilities between the French and German war vessels in South American waters, and forward the same specially for the NEW YORK HERALD. The report says:—

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC.

About the 20th of December last an encounter occurred in the Pacific, exact locality not being stated, between the Prussian frigate Medusa and two small French gunboats, the Curieux and Brulox, resulting in the sinking of both French vessels. The Curieux carried four brass twelve pounders and the Brulox two twelve pounders, while the Prussian frigate was armed with thirteen guns of heavy calibre.

AN EXPLANATION FOR THE DEFEAT.

Admiral Cloue, of the French fleet in the Pacific, in a letter dated December 21, from on board the French frigate Astree, writes to Captain Draw, of the Peruvian navy, in explanation of the affair. The admiral thinks that in view of the relative size of the ships it is not to be wondered at that the French gunboats were beaten and sunk.

SEARCHING FOR THE MEDUSA.

The French frigate Cercel left Montevideo in search of the Medusa immediately after receiving the news of the engagement.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Continued Session of the Diplomatic Delegates.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

I beg to announce by cable telegram to the HERALD that the report which has been sent forth from this city, to the effect that the European Conference had been adjourned a second time, is without foundation in fact.

Meetings of the Ministers of the great Powers are still held.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Cabinet Explanation of the Neutral Policy in the War.

LEGISLATIVE SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

I have received a telegram report from Florence, dated in that city to-day, which announces the continued sessional sittings of the Parliament and goes on to state as follows:—

During the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday (21st instant) Signor Viscount Venosta, speaking for the Cabinet, in reply to an interpellation addressed to the Ministry, said "it was impossible for Italy alone to mediate between France and Prussia." The government, however, "intended to seize an opportunity to co-operate with the other Powers in that direction."

In the course of the discussion which followed four members of the Chamber, of different politics, warmly expressed sympathy for France.

THE SHIP LOOKOUT MISSING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1871.

Anxiety is expressed here for the ship Lookout, now 180 days from New York, and which has not been heard of since her sailing.

THE HERALD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[From the Quincy (Mass.) Herald, Jan. 21.]

It would surprise the most of our readers if they should hear the amount named which has been expended by the daily papers of this country in gathering special news from the fertile fields of the French war. The NEW YORK HERALD takes the lead of the papers on this Continent in this enterprise. The HERALD has paid out within the last few weeks "a sum that would be a rich income for some of the princes and archdukes of the German States—the Holsteins and Sigmaringens and so forth—and half a dozen other smaller principalities of Europe. In return it has given whole pages of specials from Europe almost every day." To show in some measure the rapidity in which its news is sent and published we state the following facts:—Two lengthy letters, making upwards of three columns of reading matter, were written in Berlin, the Prussian capital, on Monday forenoon last, telegraphed to London, forwarded by its agent to the office of the Cable Company, and then transmitted by the ocean wire to New York, where they were received, set in type, printed in Tuesday morning's HERALD and circulated—all within twenty-four hours.

THE HERALD IN MISSOURI.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, Jan. 20.]

The NEW YORK HERALD, in its issue of Monday last, has two interesting and ably written letters from Jefferson City. They were forwarded by its regular correspondent, who was at the State capital, and is now at the Southern Hotel in this city.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 24.

1870—Bill for the readmission of Virginia into the Union finally passed by Congress.
1870—United States corvette Oneida ran into and sunk, with 120 persons on board, by British mail steamer Bombay, near Yokohama, Japan.
1864—The Smithsonian Institute partially destroyed by fire.
1862—Austrian brig Giorgieto wrecked, and thirteen lives lost, on the New Jersey coast.
1852—An earthquake at Cutakee, India, caused the loss of many lives and destroyed much property.
1851—Albert Bahan executed for the murder of Adler, a pedler, in Auburn, N. Y.
1848—Dr. Horace Wells committed suicide in this city.
1732—Pierre A. C. de Beaumarchais, musical composer, born.
1712—Frederick the Great, of Prussia, born.
1637—Charles, Earl of Dorset, the poet, born.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past six o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at six o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

Afflictions of Throat and Bronchial Tubes cured by SMITH'S TROCHES. Agencies—HENRY, No. 8 College place; DITMAN, Astor House Pharmacy.

A Good Business is a Fortune to Any Man, and that to which he is best adapted is best. What can you do best? Ask the PHRENOLOGIST at 389 Broadway.

A.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address NOINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 316 Canal, 134 Chatham, 15 Sixth avenue, 94 Third avenue, 230 Seventh avenue, 145 East Houston, or 81 East Thirteenth, corner of Broadway.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The Good Reputation and extended use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases has caused the TROCHES to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.), are strictly "STANDARD" and uniform in quality." PARK & TILFORD, Twenty-first street and Broadway, New York, "sold them for years—growing in favor." ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, Chambers street and corner Forty-second st. and Broadway. For sale, five sizes, by all first class grocers and druggists.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diamonds Bought and Sold, and Money loaned on them, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 516 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Eureka Mineral Water—Saratoga Springs superior to all others. Dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. E. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Giles' Sun Flower Cream Cures Chapped Hands and Lips, Salt Rheum and Cutaneous Diseases. Depot, 120 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street; and for sale by all druggists. Price 35 cents; by mail, 50 cents.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

The Indispensable Necessity During Cold weather—GILES' SUN FLOWER CREAM. It keeps the hands and lips soft and nice. Depot, 120 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street, and for sale by all druggists. Price 35 cents; by mail, 50 cents.

Zoelrian Cures Consumption and Skin Diseases after other remedies have failed; purifies the blood; makes the skin youthful and bright.

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CONGRESS.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Georgia Senators.

JOSHUA HILL THE ONLY ELECT.

Proposed Increase of All Pensions Twenty Per Cent.

Lengthy Discussion in the Senate on the Civil Service Reform.

The Senators Clinging to Their Prerogatives and Patronage.

The Air Line Railroad Bill in the House.

STAFF RANK IN THE NAVY.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

MINNESOTA SENATOR SWORN IN.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.), of Minn., presented the credentials of O. P. Stearns, elected by the Legislature of Minnesota for the unexpired term of Hon. D. S. Norton, deceased, ending March 4, 1871. After the reading of the credentials Mr. Stearns presented himself and took the oath of office.

ANNEXATION OF DOMINICA.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.), of Mass., presented and had read joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature instructing the Senators from that State to vote against the annexation of Dominica.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.), of Ind., reminded the Senate that the resolutions were passed by the democratic majority.

The joint resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

IMPROVEMENT OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Mr. JEWETT, (rep.) of Mo., presented resolutions of the St. Louis Board of Trade for the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He said the proposition was of great interest to one-half of the people of the United States, and asked for the prompt attention of the Committee on Commerce, to which the subject was referred.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, made a report upon the Georgia Senatorial question, accompanied by a resolution declaring Joshua Hill to have been elected. A minority report was also submitted by Mr. Stewart, reviewing the claims of the various Senatorial applicants, and concluding with a resolution to admit Messrs. Farrow and Whiteley.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, the democratic member of the committee, also offered a resolution, declaring Messrs. Hill and Miller the legally elected Senators.

These reports were ordered to be printed, Mr. TRUMBULL giving notice that he would ask at an early day for a disposition of the subject.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H.—Regulating the organization and conduct of public schools in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas—To confirm the sales of the Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas made under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, granting the investigating committee on the alleged southern outrages leave to report from time to time as suits their convenience, and to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., subsequently entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., chairman of the Committee on Pensions, the Senate took up and passed the bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors and of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors. The bill increases all pensions twenty per cent. for five years from March 4, 1871. Its text is as follows:—

That the invalid pensions of all officers, soldiers, marines and sailors of the land and naval forces, and of the widows, children and dependent relations of any of the same, granted or hereafter to be granted under the provisions of the general law, and also the same pensions granted by special law not in excess of the rate provided by the general law for similar cases be, and the same are hereby, increased by the sum of twenty per centum thereof, to commence March 4, 1871: provided, that said increase shall cease and terminate at the expiration of five years from said last mentioned date.

During some remarks on the bill Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, intimated that the Senate would be compelled to take into consideration the increased expenditure under an increase of pensions when the income tax repeal came up.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that the Pension Committee was constantly receiving thousands of applications for an increase; that the present amount of pension was believed by the committee to be inadequate, and that the bill had been reported with a view to treat all classes of pensioners of the government equitably and equally.

The bill accordingly passed without a division.

THE CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. MORTON submitted and had read by the Secretary communications from the heads of departments setting forth that there is no excess of clerical force in any of the departments; that in some instances an increase is demanded by the interests of the public service, and that as a rule the clerks are attentive and competent.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that instead of attacking the heads of departments, as erroneously represented by Mr. Morton, he had only objected to a system which had compelled such a state of things to exist in the departments. Under such a system he believed the heads of departments could not have done better than they had. He then quoted from the report of an investigating committee of the House in 1867, illustrating abuses in the civil service, the committee alleging that the public service was used as an instrument of party patronage, and that of the employes in

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE

probably a majority had no special qualifications for their places and little knowledge of their duties, but were retained—even those who did no work—solely because of their political influence.

Mr. CONKLING was understood to remark that the report referred to was an old one. He was satisfied no such abuses existed now in the New York Custom House.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that no doubt that was the Senator's opinion, but he had cited the report of a committee of Congress, and before the debate was over the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson) would, perhaps, be able to show the Senator (Mr. Conkling) that there were to-day persons in the Custom House at New York who were not performing any service. After quoting from the remarks in debate by Mr. Sherman on May 26, 1870, to the effect that one-half the department clerical force could be cut off, and yet enough be left to do the business, Mr. Trumbull called upon the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Robertson) to state his knowledge upon the subject.

Mr. ROBERTSON stated that business frequently called him to the departments; that those with which he was most familiar were the Treasury and Post Office; that in the rooms he visited there were not on an average more than one-fifth of the clerks present actually at work, but were generally engaged either in conversation among themselves or in reading newspapers. In the Post Office Department he had information of one clerk who was drawing his pay regularly without having been at that department for twelve months. Upon complaining of this to the head of the department, Mr. Robertson said he was informed that the man was kept in by political influence, though that official admitted the thing to be wrong. His (Mr. Robertson's) reply was that if that clerk was not put to work he would make an effort in the Senate for an official inquiry so as to apply a remedy whereby worthy men, willing to work, should not longer be deprived of government employment by those who give no equivalent for their compensation.

Mr. YATES argued that the bill was wrong in theory, implying a separate independence on the part of each of the departments, in opposition to the doctrine that our government was one of checks and balances, and that the defects of the present system were inherent in a representative system of government. He spoke of the present system as distasteful, burdensome and oppressive, and, while defending the character of the department officers as a class, held that a reform should not be attempted until a better system than that suggested by the bill had been proposed. He indicated an amendment, giving to States and Congressional districts their ratio of appointees in civil and military offices according to population.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS AGAIN.

Mr. THURMAN, the democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, submitted his views upon the Georgia Senatorial question, concurring in the conclusions of the majority in reference to the claim of Mr. Hill, and, also, a resolution declaring Mr. Miller entitled to a seat for the term ending March 4, 1877.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL RESUMED.

Mr. WILSON, in advocacy of the bill, argued that by preventing Senators from committing themselves in advance to nominees it would secure a more intelligent and conscientious consideration of the merits of executive nominations. He attributed the responsibility of the present system, which rested upon the idea of "to the victors belong the spoils," to the democratic party, by whom it had been inaugurated in 1829, and spoke of the necessity of a proper remedy for what had been called by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Yates) "an odious, distasteful and intolerable system." The President's power of making appointments, instead of being exclusively exercised, had been practically monopolized by Senators and Representatives. The admirable management of the department and the incomparably superior business qualifications of the clerks were then dwelt upon, as also the fact that the force was susceptible of slight reduction, and that any possible reduction should be made. Referring to what had been said about the late Secretary Cox in connection with the defects in the civil service, Mr. Wilson mentioned the peculiar difficulties which had always pertained to the administration of the Interior Department. He believed that that officer would have made many valuable reforms, but as it was the abuses he found there still existed when he left the department. By the competitive examination system officers would be appointed for a number of years, and the practice of throwing one man out of office to make room for another who could help carry a Congressional district would be stopped. The grievances of the republican party were in the main, he thought, due to this practice. It was time the mistaken idea that government officials could make or unmake majorities was abandoned and they were taught to mind their own business and leave governmental affairs to the people.

Mr. NYE said the needed reform was to be accomplished, not by legislation, but by the determination of members of Congress not to recommend for an appointment any incompetent person. In the course of some humorous remarks he said that he had argued before the people that none but republicans were fit to hold office, and that the people had believed it. He was not going to be mealy-mouthed about the matter, and he, therefore, held it as a principle that nobody but a good, sound republican was fit to hold office. The bill was founded upon the idea that Congressmen were dishonest, and that idea had so far received Congressional countenance and support that to get a sheet of paper, a box of matches or a penknife a member had to have a written order. Had his (Mr. Nye's) constituents believed he would steal a sheet of paper they would never have sent him here. He gave notice that after other Senators who desired to speak had been heard on the bill he would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CAMERON attributed the cry against abuses in the civil service to the minority in the country, and maintained there was not a more efficient, faithful and poorly paid class of men in the country than the department clerks. Under all administrations, from that of John Adams to the present time, none but the supporters of an administration had held office, and the minority party had never failed to protest against their exclusion, and such would continue to be the rule.

After further discussion the Senate, at four o'clock, without reaching a vote, went into executive session, and half an hour later adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn.—For a commission to determine the claims for damages to American commerce by the Confederate privateers.

By Mr. MAYHAM, (dem.) of N. Y.—For the improvement of the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Ind.—To establish shipyards to facilitate transportation and to promote commerce.

By Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind.—For the disposal of coal lands and other mineral lands on the public domain.

By Mr. PALMER, (rep.) of Iowa—To reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph and to connect the telegraph with the postal service. The bill incorporates Gardiner G. Hubbard and others as the postal telegraph company for the performance of postal telegraph service, under contract with the Postmaster General.

By Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa—To divide Iowa into two judicial districts.

By Mr. SPINK, (rep.) of Dakota—For the construction of wagon roads and bridges in Dakota.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH, (dem.) of Montana—Granting lands for railroad purposes in Montana and Wyoming.

By Mr. STONE (dem.) of Md.—For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Britton's Bay, Md.

By Mr. DUKE, (dem.) of Va.—Granting 1,500,000 acres of the public lands for common schools in Virginia.

By Mr. MORRELL, (rep.) of Pa.—To encourage the building of iron steamships in the United States.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill.—In reference to homestead entries by persons who served in the army or navy.

By Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind.—To amend the act of August 15, 1856, for protection to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

By Mr. MANNING, (dem.) of N. C.—Granting public lands to North Carolina for common schools; also for the erection of a post office in Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. DOX, (dem.) of Ala., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of giving to each State all the public lands therein that have been subject to sale or entry for more than twenty years. Adopted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the fees of attorneys, solicitors and proctors in United States courts. Recommitted.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AIR LINE RAILROAD.

The bill for a military and postal railroad between New York and Washington came up as the next business in the morning hour.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., moved the previous question on its engrossment and third reading.

Mr. GETZ, (dem.) of Pa., in order to consume time called for the reading of the bill.

The bill was read in full.

Mr. ARCHER, (dem.) of Md., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., in order to consume the rest of the morning hour moved that the House adjourn until Wednesday, and called for the yeas and nays.

By the time the vote was completed the morning hour had expired, and the bill went over until next Monday.

ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., presented resolutions of the Indiana Legislature on the subject of annexing St. Domingo.

MEMBER FROM GEORGIA SWORN IN.

William W. Paine, member elect from Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a memorial of the City Council of Covington, Ky., against the completion of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge on the present plan, as an obstruction to navigation.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition of the National Tobacco Association of Richmond, Va., in regard to the tax on tobacco.

REGULATING RANK IN THE NAVY.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to regulate rank in the navy. It fixes the medical corps on the active list as follows:—Fifteen medical directors, with the rank of captain; fifteen medical inspectors, with the rank of commander; fifty surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant commander (all to have the present pay and emoluments of surgeons in the navy); one hundred assistant surgeons, with the rank of master, and with the present pay and emoluments of assistant surgeons. It fixes the pay corps on the active list as follows:—Thirteen pay directors, with the rank of captain; thirteen pay inspectors, with rank of commander; fifty paymasters, with rank of lieutenant commander (all to have the present pay and emoluments of paymaster); thirty passed assistant paymasters, with rank of lieutenant; thirty assistant paymasters, with rank of master. It fixes the engineer corps on the active list as follows:—Ten chief engineers, with rank of captain; fifteen chief engineers, with rank of commander; twenty-five chief engineers, with rank of lieutenant commander (all to have the present pay and emoluments of chief engineer); one hundred first assistant engineers, with rank of lieutenant; one hundred second assistant engineers, with rank of master; two naval constructors, with rank of captain; three naval constructors, with rank of commander; three naval constructors, with rank of lieutenant commander; four naval constructors, with rank of lieutenant; four chaplains, with rank of captain; seven chaplains, with rank of commander; seven chaplains, with rank of lieutenant commander; three professors of mathematics, with rank of captain; four with rank of commander; four with rank of lieutenant commander; two civil engineers, with rank of captain, two with rank of commander; four with rank of lieutenant commander. The secretary to the admiral is to have the rank of captain; to the vice admiral the rank of commander, and the secretaries to rear admirals and to commodores commanding squadrons, the rank of lieutenant commanders.

Mr. STEVENS explained and advocated the bill, claiming that the reduction made under it would save the government $[illegible] to $[illegible] a year.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill and argued against it. He took the ground generally that there was no practical use in establishing these relative ranks, and that the only possible advantage in it was to indicate where officers should stand in funeral processions or at Presidential levees; there would be as much propriety in assimilating the ranks of Senators and members with the federal Judiciary. The principle was wrong in a republican government and he was opposed to carrying it out any further.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me., argued against the bill, believing that its operations would be pernicious to the navy.

After further discussion by Messrs. Myers, Stevens and Archer the bill was passed.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a commissioner of fish and fisheries of the coasts and lakes. Passed by 127 to 43.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to extend to all the States lately in rebellion the provisions of the act of the 4th of July, 1864, enabling the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. The bill allows the claims of loyal citizens to be heard in the Court of Claims. The rules were not suspended by 125 to 67—less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The House then, at a quarter past four o'clock, adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Commanders Oscar A. Batcheller and Charles F. Schmitz are ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on February 1. Lieutenant Charles F. [illegible] is ordered to the Naval Observatory. Lieutenant R. R. Bradford is ordered to the Naval Academy. Surgeon Lewis B. Hunter is ordered to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Commander Edwin White is ordered from the Naval Academy to the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Surgeon Thomas C. Walters, ordered from the Resaca and placed on waiting orders, and A. Rhodes, to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Among the People While the Snow Was Falling.

Scenes on the Cars and in the Streets—Central Park in a Mantle of Snow—Going Home in the Snow—Troubles and Trials of Pedestrians—Physiognomical Observations—Snow in Former Years—The Ferryboats.

Beautiful, beautiful snow! It looks very nice. And beautiful temperance! The latter is a very nice thing to talk about as one of the blessings for poor folks, when seated around a pleasant fire with a smoking glass of whiskey punch not far from the elbow. So is snow. As the soft flakes descend and cover the ground with the lovely white mantle, nothing presents a more interesting sight. It is lovely nature, pure, unadulterated and untampered with in any way. It finds its way into every crevice, nook and corner, equally beneficent with its favors to the sidewalks, areas, stoops, window sills and housetops, whether in the rich man's neighborhood or in the poor man's. For what it is worth, then, there can be no complaining. Yesterday morning the first peep of day brought the glad news to

THOUSANDS OF DESPAIRERS

that here it was. That familiar old monarch, Jack Frost, was on his way home, after one of the most extraordinary tours he had ever indulged himself with. He visited New York when least expected, and was observed to have on an ugly queue. Snow and frost together; a transition from sunshine to snow; from warm weather to ear-lappets and huge bandages for the throat. It did not make much difference to Fifth avenue, though, that the beautiful snow came down; and, judging of the causes by the effects,

THE YOUTH OF NEW YORK UPPER TENDOM

rejoiced to see the old acquaintance. Rumor has it that there was weeping and gnashing of teeth among the ladies who, of course, love that beautiful snow. Visions of sleigh-riding, full of pleasant memories; reminiscences of those body encasements in furs and cloaks, with she-knew-herself-who for a partner, both crushed together; the rapid rush through the streets and the round of the Park, and the merry, pleasant tinkling of the sleigh bells, which have a peculiar music of their own, and do all the talking, for it is not quite so easy to make

A LOVE SPEECH AND MIND THE HORSES.

The ladies were mad—not that they pretended to be, but they could not help wondering why the sleighs were not ready, and of course they didn't mind the cold, which would have chapped their fair faces for a season to come. 'Tis all before them, however, and the old story no doubt takes place to-day. Elsewhere there was a scene not quite so pleasant to behold as that just alluded to. There are not a few young ladies who work for a living, and to whom snow upon the ground means many privations. As the poor working girl came down the stoop of her house yesterday morning and shivered in the cold, biting, frosty air, she shrugged her shoulders, and, you may be sure, gathered her scanty cloak over her shoulders. She had

REMINISCENCES OF THE SLEIGH BELLS

too; but they were not music to her ear. They only brought before her mind the cold she suffered from last year's snow, as she plodded along her weary way to work in the morning and to home in the evening. Snow to the working girl means wet shoes, wet clothes, cold all day and cold all night—and this while the snow lasts. But yesterday was an especially severe day, the like of which seldom ushers in the cold snap. The afternoon of Sunday was cold enough in unsheltered parts of the city, where the cold wind had full play, and the sting of the frost might there be disagreeably felt. In the forenoon of yesterday there was a sunshine enjoyable enough, from which it might not be unreasonable to expect that the snow would tone down to a pleasant degree the acerbity of Jack Frost's temper. But in this most extraordinary winter

THE OLDEST INHABITANT MIGHT GUESS AND GUESS

till his reputation was gone and be even to the last entirely out in all his calculations. Last year, so late as March, there was a fine fall of snow, but it came unaccompanied by that keen, snapping, biting cold, which continued all day yesterday to increase in fierceness till, when darkness set in, it was positively dangerous. In 1869, the snow storm set in early in December, and in the previous year there was a fall of snow in December and another in March. The heaviest snow storm that occurred since the great storm of 1856 began on January 17, 1857, when there was a carnival of sleigh riding in this city. In 1864 and 1865 the first snow of the year in this city fell in January and December respectively. Thus it may be seen that, though the present winter has been exceedingly mild and though the back has been already broken in it, it is not impossible that we may have yet before us a cold snap of the olden times, when the sidewalks were banked by snow and peoples' ears were not safe out of doors. But it was bad enough yesterday for any time of any year, for the mildness of the season hitherto prevented everyone from being prepared for the cutting wind and slippery streets. The first real fall of snow of the season generally

ACTS LIKE A TALISMAN

in putting people into good humor. It was not so yesterday, however, and a kind of resigned chagrin and mortification were visible in the countenances of the multitude thronging through the city. It seemed to be generally understood in the streets that conversation was out of season, while even the ladies about the city on business did not care a button whether their facial graces were appreciated or otherwise. When this latter becomes a certainty it is evident that a most melancholy something must be in the wind. The streets, however, were by no means deserted; the increasing cold of the early afternoon was not noticed in time, so that the rush to the cars at a later hour was a perfect bewilderment to conductors and passengers alike. A HERALD reporter started from the HERALD office at ten minutes to three o'clock on a Third avenue car bound for Central Park, and had the pleasure of reaching Fifty-ninth street a few minutes after five o'clock, making the journey in about two hours and a quarter. The trip, in the way of city car riding, was what is called unique, and was calculated to produce

A BAD FORM OF DYSPEPSIA

in the most robust constitution. At fifteen minutes past four the conductor announced First street, and the rest of the journey was equally as pleasant. There were not seven blocks passed at any one given "plunge" but a pause of several moments followed to change the team. This changing of the team was required by either the team of the first car—for there was a line of about twenty cars, all one after the other—getting played out or the hitch breaking in consequence of the great strain upon it, and then the horses of the second car had to be hitched on to the first car, those of the third to the second, and so on along the line. Presuming that the passengers of each car were animated by similar sentiments, the Third Avenue Railroad Company have upon their heads a series of two hours

CURSES THEY DEEP AND LOW,

several, however, being uttered with a shriek. The variety of noses, in various shades of blue, which were to be observed in one of these cars must prove an interesting recollection for a lifetime. To tell the truth, there were three young gents present who, unlike the ladies, left nothing undone with a view to a restoration of the organ alluded to; while the young and old ladies, at each successive stop, nimbly danced a jig to the music of the oaths of the drivers, entirely heedless of where they were, such was the condition of their bodies. A suitable place of retirement after such a journey was the Park Meteorological Observatory, and, though being in the grand resort itself, yet there was a strong temptation to get out of it as soon as possible. A more cheerless sight eye never rested on than this place, so lovely in summer. Bleak and dismal, each mound and bush and tree, every wind and turn in the walks, casino and mall, lake and ramble—all were as gloomy-looking as a graveyard covered over with snow. One solitary vehicle passed along, and the owner must have been a [illegible]

SOME VERY IMPORTANT BUSINESS,

or else he would never have been there. The cars on the west side of the city ran regularly and made tolerably good time during the day; but the rush for seats in the evening was a spectacle gratifying in the extreme, for it showed how deeply seated in the human breast is the law of self-protection. For a picture of groups of men and women sunk down into the lowest state of despondency, shaking all over with cold, whose teeth were chattering, whose ears had needles of cold wind piercing them, whose faces were white and noses red, whose feet were "nearly off with cold" and who with all the strength that was in them cast themselves together—no better subject could be selected than the crowd waiting in the street for the cars last evening under the shadow of the Astor House. But the Bowery scene was, to a man, something excessively acceptable. Throngs of men and women, old and young,

TRUDGED IN A LONG LINE ALONG

the sidewalks, huddled up into their own resources, and looking right straight before them as if counting the distance they had yet to tramp. Mechanics shoved their hard-working fists into the pockets of their pantaloons, along their caps on their arms and went off at a tremendous gait, for the sidewalk was very slippery. Elderly females, in a peculiar attitude of their own, made excellent time. The boys, to the consternation of the "old ones," would not yield an inch of their right to slide themselves home along the sidewalk, and were thus the perfectly indifferent cause of falls innumerable to old and young, the snow being deceitful as it fell so fast. The poor working girls, in their half summer clothing, came along, tired and weary, more fearful than any others of an involuntary seat on the snow, and without

THE CHEERY LAUGH AND PLEASANT SMILE

that belong to them by right. Even walking, however, was a much more agreeable exercise than going home in a Third avenue car. Standing at Canal street, far as the eye could reach, were Third avenue cars, all in line. The horses could not do their work. Each car was packed to its fullest extent with a freight of as cold mortality as Greenland or Alaska could supply, with a vision in each man and woman's countenance that said as plainly as if they all chorused, "We are all cold as ice." So far as could be seen in a cursory ramble along the line, no serious accident occurred, though out of respect to the character of one traveller, his story must be told. A middle-aged gentleman, a German, of large dimensions, got on a car just opposite the Atlantic Garden, but the crowd on the rear platform being very large, the Teuton was obliged to stand on the step and hold on by the rail of two on the platform. Suddenly the owner of the coat unbuttoned it to pay his fare, the result being, of course, that

THE "SLACK" THAT ENSUED

put the poor Teuton's head off at an angle. The Dutchman, however, held on, but the owner of the coat pulled so violently that the struggle was useless, and Meenheer went *hors de combat*. Several persons seeing the fall rushed to the assistance of the fallen man, but he ignored all sympathy, and with uplifted fist talked "square" till the cars moved on. He afterward learned that his leg was put out of joint by the fall. Nothing more than the usual annoyances occurred at any of the ferryboats. The same exhibition of want of preparation for the sudden "snap" was evident as in other parts of the city. The snow is still falling, with a heavy drifting, and will likely continue to do so all night.

Dying in the Snow Drifts—Pitiful Spectacle of a Poor Old Organ Grinder Found Frozen Nearly to Death in Brooklyn.

About nine o'clock last night officer Ray, of the Sixth Brooklyn precinct, observed a dark colored object lying on the roadside half buried in a mound of snow at a lonely part of Broadway, near Walton street. On examination it proved to be a hand organ. With the intention of taking it along with him the officer attempted to lift it when something impeded him, and on looking more closely he saw

A MAN'S ARM

linked round the strap. Clearing away the snow he uncovered the apparently lifeless body of a very old, grizzly-bearded man. He immediately bore the body to the nearest habitation, where restoratives were applied and aid was procured.

The body was taken to the police station. After a considerable time, during which the man's limbs were rubbed with alcohol, he began to show signs of

COMING BACK TO LIFE

and at length consciousness returned. He was accommodated with comfortable quarters for the night. His right arm has been completely paralyzed and three of the fingers of his left hand have been rendered useless. With these exceptions it is expected that he will completely recover.

He was identified as Edward Horn, an old Dutch organ grinder, who lodges in the district. He is upwards of sixty years of age, and has a wife and five children.

A Man Nearly Frozen to Death.

About half-past six o'clock last evening a man named William Clarke was found lying in an insensible condition close to a house in Sussex street, Jersey City. He was conveyed by two policemen to the City Hospital, and it was ascertained that he had succumbed to the cold. Restoratives were applied, but the man was in a very weak condition up to a late hour last evening.

The Weather Throughout the Country.

TORONTO, Jan. 23, 1871.

The weather is intensely cold, with strong wind and snow. The thermometer indicates seventeen degrees below zero. In Montreal this morning it indicated twenty-six degrees below zero.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 23, 1871.

This is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer this morning indicated from twenty degrees to twenty-four degrees below zero in various localities, and at one o'clock this afternoon ten degrees below. Calais reports thirty degrees below, and Wiscasset ten degrees below.

BELFAST, Me., Jan. 23, 1871.

The thermometer is 17 degrees below zero. The bay and harbor are completely frozen over.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

Observations taken at ten A. M.:—Barometer, 23.16; thermometer, 20 degrees below zero; relative humidity, 18; wind northwest; velocity of wind, 50 miles per hour. Yesterday at seven A. M. the thermometer was 5 degrees below zero. It continued to fall until midnight when it was 45 degrees below zero. The clouds passed off the mountain at six P. M. It was perfectly clear all night, but the wind blew fearfully. The frozen joints of the house, as they were started by the wind, gave a report like the discharge of a small piece of artillery.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 23, 1871.

This is the coldest of the season. The thermometer stands at from eighteen to twenty degrees below zero.

BOSTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

Intensely cold weather is reported from all quarters. At Boston the thermometer stood at six degrees below zero, and at Portsmouth, N. H., and Lowell, Mass., from twelve to fifteen degrees below.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1871.

This is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer stood at zero at ten o'clock this morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1871.

The cold increases. The thermometer this morning stands at four degrees below zero. The river is frozen over from here to Peekskill.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23, 1871.

Snow commenced falling very early this morning and continues without abatement at noon. The cold is intense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23, 1871.

The winter rains are falling throughout the State.

RIDING OVER A PRECIPICE.

Perils of Jersey Horse Cars—Down an Incline—Kelly, the Conductor, Sticks to the Brake.

One of the Pavonia ferry and West End horse cars met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. When the car was coming down the incline over the mouth of the Erie Railway tunnel the horses were detached and the conductor stood at the brake to regulate the speed. It happened that the track was unusually smooth and slippery from the frost and snow, and the brake accordingly did not work as usual. Down went the car with its passengers, some of whom, scenting the danger, jumped off. The speed of the car had become alarming to those who remained, when suddenly it jumped the track and breaking through the fence tumbled down the declivity, the conductor still holding on to the brake like a standard bearer on a rampart. The intrepid fellow, whose name is Thomas Kelly, was severely bruised, and it is feared he sustained internal injuries which may result seriously. A passenger who remained in the car, named E. T. Sherwood, was also severely injured, while the car was so broken that it lost its usual shape.

ABDUCTION CASE.

A case of abduction of a young lady occurred at Saugerties on the 21st inst. A flashily-dressed young man, calling himself "Dr. Mason," but whose real name is said to be Aiken, accompanied by a young and handsomely attired female, about twenty-two years of age, went up to Quarryville, and calling on a young lady there told her that her mother was in New York and wanted to see her; that they had been sent up by the mother for her, and she must get ready and go along immediately. They induced her to meet them in a lonely locality and then took her and drove to the Phoenix Hotel. They were ready to start for Rondout to cross the river when the father of the girl arrived, and with the assistance of Rev. Father Power the two were arrested and brought before Police Justice MacLean for examination, upon which it was proven that the woman was a prostitute and living as such in New York city. It was conclusively shown that the object of the abduction was to ruin the young lady. They, or rather she, having the trap set and ready to spring upon the innocent girl when all was ready. The woman was held in $500 bail which was furnished by a New York man. Not as much could be proven against Aiken as against the woman, but he was undoubtedly guilty, and should have been held to bail also.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CORPORATION.

A Railroad Company's Efforts to Paralyze Congressional Legislation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21, 1871.

It is asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has placed on record a mortgage for $10,000,000, covering all the unused land in its possession within the State of California, and it is generally supposed the object is to defeat the operation of the bill reported by Mr. Lawrence and now before Congress. On the other hand a card appears to-day from Judge Sanderson, attorney for the company, affirming that the mortgage is not made for the purpose of evading any act of Congress, but to serve as a basis for a loan, to be used in constructing branches.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—During the year just closed the Supreme Court of New Hampshire have had before them for consideration 218 applications for divorce, of which number 222 have been decided by the court. These have been disposed of as follows:—One hundred and fifty-seven divorces have been granted, of which 105 were upon the complaint of the wife and fifty-two upon the complaint of the husband. Sixty-five applications for divorce—namely, thirty-five by the wife and thirty by the husband—have been denied. Ninety-one cases still remain upon the dockets, of which fifty-two are applications of the wife and thirty-nine of the husband.

IN THE HORSE CARS.

From City Hall to Harlem in Three Hours.

The Cars on a Snowy Night—A Strong Appeal for Quicker Transit—Drunkenness, Blasphemy, Growls and General Discontentment.

Over the triangle formed by the HERALD office, the new Post Office shed and St. Paul's church the snow storm came down and formed an opaque veil. This veil obscured and blinded unfortunate people who were returning from business in Wall, Front, Fulton, Cedar, Liberty, Beaver, Cortlandt and other streets, in which, from nine until five o'clock, the heaviest commercial transactions in the world are made.

In this triangle last evening an exhibition was made of the manner in which the citizens of New York are compelled to submit to the tyranny of the corporations which rule the horse railroad cars.

"I am a bank clerk and my business keeps me until a very late hour in the afternoon. I get thirty dollars a week and I rent a house and let it out to lodgers, excepting the first floor and basement, which Mary and I keep for ourselves. I married Mary four years ago, and it is needless to say that I love her. We have two little girls, and about four o'clock every evening, when I get through and fix things with the cashier—and he is awfully grouty—I feel anxious to see Mary and the girls. To-night I am late because there was somebody's check wrong—the cashier, who thinks he's

THE WORLD AND ALL,

allowed a man who keeps an account with us to overdraw what he had deposited. It's very seldom that the officers of the bank ever look at what we do; but there was an old gentleman down to-day who said that he knew Gulian C. Verplanck when he was a young man, and he wanted to know how the bank kept their accounts. We all wanted to go home, and every one of the clerks—there are twenty-four of us—knew that we were in for a night. I helped the bookkeeper out of his trouble and posted and figured until I was tired, and here I am at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the evening—two hours after my time—at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, and I suppose my chances for a car are as good as

THE CHANCES OF WEMYSS JOBSON

for the position of a ward constable!"

The HERALD reporter listened to the unfortunate bank clerk patiently. He, too, had business to attend to, but having tried five different horse cars, and having found them all crammed full as an oyster basket delivered fresh at Fulton market, he had wisely fallen back to await events.

Seven lines of horse cars make their starting point at the HERALD office. These lines are the Third, Sixth and Eighth avenue lines; the Bleecker street line, which comes from Fulton ferry, but really starts at the HERALD office; the Avenue A line, the Dry Dock line, which carries

THE FENIAN COLORS ON ITS BULWARKS,

and the Fourth avenue line of a light lemon color and intensely respectable complexion.

The horse cars are bad enough to ride in when the weather is of a tolerable nature; but when the snow falls heavily and the tracks are clogged; when the drivers are all muffled up to their blessed eyes with comforters and clothes, and when the conductors are surly and put out their right and left arms to take hold of female passengers by the elbow instead of placing their rights gently on the small of the ladies' backs and breaking whalebones thereby, then, as a matter of necessity, the Ides of March are near.

The bank clerk and the HERALD reporter, having been waiting forty-five minutes and freezing in the fast-falling snow—the Astor House looking like a tomb—made an endeavor to get a car. It was a red car—a Third avenue car—that they sought. Sixty famished and frozen men rushed for this car.

"LET ME GET NEAR THE HOT STOVE,

I'm awfully cold," said a pale-looking dry goods clerk.

"My name is Tweed; can't I have a seat in this shebang," said a butcher from Washington Market. "I know Con Desmond, and I'm one of the boys; give way there."

The horses began to pull and the starter began to yell. The driver, who was terribly cold, screamed at his

ARABIAN STEEDS, BOUGHT AT THE HORSE MARKET

at a hundred dollars apiece.

An old lady, wearing gray spit curls, who had evidently been disappointed in life, came next. The roughest men who were among the crowd, shaking the snow off their coats and stamping their feet, which had layers of snow embedded in the nails and the corners of the heels, made way for the disappointed old lady. She carried in her arms a small poodle dog. The poodle was an

UNSUSPICIOUS LITTLE BRUTE,

and was shivering from the intense cold of January. An elegant brass collar encircled his tender neck, and the spinster pressed her sable muff to his tender stomach to keep the heat in his body.

Four drunken men got into the car, and, as usual with drunken men, they were

UPROARIOUS AND AFFECTIONATE.

The old lady clasped her poodle and sank into a corner, which, by a strange manifestation of politeness, had been made vacant by some few gentlemen. It was not for the old lady that this had been done, but there was a feeling among those who vacated the seats that the poodle might crawl over their overcoats.

A young man, whose face bore evidence of the fact that he came from the Eighth ward, and who had been merely riding around in the cars to get cooled off, was indulging in a very bad cigar, the fumes of which offended the old lady. The poodle began to cough dreadfully and the old lady began to sneeze and look daggers at the reckless young man, who had previously stated to the audience in the car that he was

"A REDHOT OYSTER."

This remark was received by the four drunken men with great applause, who cheered tumultuously and stamped their feet, throwing up the straw, mixed with snow, in all directions. The old spinster lady had been boiling over for some time, and, having given the reckless young man with the cigar as many hints as was possible, allowing for her attention to the beloved poodle, at last screamed out,

"IF THERE WAS A GENTLEMAN IN THIS CAR

he would open the window behind me and give me air."

Two of the drunken men rushed instantly to the lady's relief. Two windows were opened, one in the rear of the spinster, the other behind the reckless young man. In an instant the spinster took action. She placed her dainty but wiry fingers, which were lined with ugly blue veins, around the stem of the cigar in the young man's mouth, and with a sudden jerk it was thrown out of the window into the snowy street.

"Young man, I don't want your cigar. You are not a gentleman."

Then came a scream of delight from the four drunken men, who were sufficiently sober to relish a joke; but the inhabitant of the Eighth ward was not at all frightened. He made a desperate spring at the beautiful poodle, gave a yell as if he belonged to the old Fire Department, and in an instant the

POODLE OF FOUR BLOOMING SUMMERS

was sprawling and howling in the street. The old lady did not like this demonstration. She screamed, she pulled at her venerable spit curls, she pulled at the bell rope with an anxious umbrella, and the four drunken men danced for joy, while the

FORTY MEN, WHO WERE FASTENED TO THE REAR PLATFORM

by their eyebrows, and then both gave a rollicking chorus to signify that they were in with the boys. The old lady got out, and while she was getting out to reclaim her poodle an Englishman, with beautiful blonde whiskers and a stately department, exclaimed:—

"What a strange and yet what a beastly country this is! You know you could never do this in England. No drunken men are allowed in the cars. We have guards there, and we have an underground railway.

IN LONDON YOU CAN RIDE EVERYWHERE

in fifteen minutes for a distance of twelve miles, you know. Poor poodle."

"I say, Bull, did you hear of the arrival of the Fenians? They came two nights ago on the Cuba," said a very sickly looking young man in another end of the car, who was hanging on to a strap, while five other friends of his were holding on to his coat tails.

"Don't talk to me about the Fenians; I came out from Liverpool on the Cuba, and they made

AN 'OWLING 'ELL FOR HOUR BOAT.

Blast your Fenians, you know."

Last evening the Third avenue car arrived at Chatham square twenty-five minutes after it left the HERALD office, an hour and thirty minutes at Canal street, two hours at Forty-second street, two hours and twenty minutes at the Third avenue depot, at Sixty-fourth street, and the passengers who embarked for Harlem arrived there

THREE HOURS AFTER THEY LEFT THE CITY HALL.

This car had four horses, who were all nearly dead at Sixty-fourth street. On every car line in this great city, which boasts of possessing not only the greatest civilization in the world, but also the greatest improvements, similar scenes took place yesterday.

"I wonder," said the bank clerk, who had kept perfectly quiet amid all these

SCENES OF DRUNKENNESS AND BLASPHEMY,

"I wonder if nothing can be done to remedy this business? Do you know what Jane I shall get to see Mary to-night? She had a little dinner party, and I'm late, as usual. Women don't like explanations. They like a man to be on hand, according to his promise. Let's get out at Yorkville and take a drink and talk it over. I am nearly froze dead, and the cold has cramped my fingers. Is it possible that the people who work all day will ever be able to get to their homes up town? I know that the railroad companies have all put on four horses to-night, but what good does that do? There must be some man in New York who has got brains enough to give us a quick way of getting above Forty-second street, anywhere on the island, for I can't pay the crushing rents down town. Ask somebody and see about it."

Will some wise man answer the appeal of the honest bank clerk? Perhaps it may show for two or three days.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	50	11	3 P. M.	57	8
6 A. M.	51	11½	6 P. M.	59	5
9 A. M.	53	14½	9 P. M.	55	6
12 M.	51	10½	12 P. M.	54	0

Average temperature yesterday 9½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 54

Mrs. S. H. De Kroyft, a widow lady, wholly blind, will lecture to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall, on "The Soul of Eve." Mrs. DeKroyft's history is an exceedingly romantic one, and aside from this fact the lady is recommended as an excellent lecturer. She should have a full house.

Josh Hart, the well known actor of the Globe theatre, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and made application for a warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Whitney & Cauldwell, proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, holding them responsible for an alleged libellous article which appeared in their paper on Sunday last. After a careful perusal of the article in question Justice Shandley granted the warrant.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock yesterday morning Wm. Myers, colored, of 16 Grand street, amused himself by stabbing his brother Alexander in the left side, cheek and in his left arm, inflicting painful wounds. The injured youth was conveyed to the Twenty-eighth precinct station house and his wounds dressed by a police surgeon. The would-be murderer, after committing the assault, left the house and has not yet been arrested.

Mr. De Cordova gave his well known lecture on "Mrs. Grundy" last evening at Chickering's Hall, Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue. It was for some charitable purpose, but on account of the inclemency of the weather the entertainment was rather slimly attended. This lecture, like Sheridan's play of the "School for Scandal," though often repeated, is always good. By holding fashionable foibles up to ridicule it serves the double purpose of amusement and instruction, combining the witty, humorous, pathetic, sentimental, didactic and dramatic.

Officer Sampson, of the Board of Brokers, arrived in this city at a late hour on Saturday night, from New Orleans, having in his custody Lewis Van Eeten, who was arrested at the instance of Fisk & Hatch and other prominent Wall street bankers, for forgeries in company with several accomplices during the past summer, the facts of which have already appeared in the HERALD. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs yesterday morning and remanded to police head quarters until this morning, when he will again be arraigned and committed for examination. The officers at police headquarters received instructions from some source to allow no person to converse with the prisoner.

The Central Park Meteorological Department report for the week ending January 21, 1871, the following atmospherical conditions:—Barometer—Mean, 30.159 inches; maximum at ten A. M., January 19, 30.610 inches; minimum at twelve P. M., January 21, 29.428 inches; range, 1.182 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 35.0 degrees; maximum at seven A. M., January 16, 55.5 degrees; minimum at six A. M., January 19, 19.6 degrees; range, 35.9 degrees. On Jan. 15, rain fell from half-past nine P. M. to twelve P. M. to the depth of .09 inch; January 16, rain fell from 0h. 0m. A. M. to four A. M. to the depth of .39 inch; January 21, snow fell from half-past two A. M. to seven P. M. to the depth of .04 inch; January 21, snow and rain fell from half-past six P. M. to ten P. M. to the depth of .17 inch—making the total amount of water for week .69 inch. The distance travelled by the wind during the week 1,387 miles.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL THEOLOGY.

The Darwinian Theory Expounded—Lecture by Dr. McCosh.

In consequence of the prior engagement of Association Hall Dr. McCosh delivered the second lecture in his course at Dr. Adams' church, in Madison avenue, last evening. Though it stormed severely there was a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen. After prayer the Doctor came forward and opened his discourse by explaining the theory of spontaneous generation. "It is not to be understood," he said, "that anything could come out of nothing." In referring to the origin and growth of species he said the development of any plant or animal is a very complex process, some writers holding that it requires a distinct vital power. Dr. McCosh then explained the theory of Darwin, which he called "Natural Selection." Darwin, he said, contains a powerful deal of truth, but he does not contain the whole truth, and his inferences are wrong. Religion alone traces all things to God. He then went back to the ancient days of Greece and Rome, and traced the progress of the world up to the present time. After an eloquent description of the life of Christ he went on to show how the wolf and the bear were giving place to the sheep and the horse, and in further elucidation of our progressive state he said the intellectual must rise above the physical, but the moral must rise above the intellectual. After announcing that the next lecture would take place where the course was inaugurated the reverend gentleman terminated his discourse.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT.

A Member of the Goodyear Family, at Heidelberg, Shoots Himself.

Nelson Goodyear, aged twenty-one years, son of Henry B. Goodyear, of New Haven, Conn., died on the 20th instant, at Heidelberg, Germany, from the effects of wounds caused by the accidental discharge of a gun, while hunting near Heidelberg, on the 5th instant. He was a young man of most amiable character and fine abilities, and his loss will be deeply mourned by all who knew him.

MURDER IN KINDERHOOK.

A Colored Woman Killed by a Crazy Daughter.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1871.

A colored woman named Caesar was found in her residence, at Kinderhook, with her throat cut and dead. Her daughter, who is insane, was arrested and confessed the crime. She said her mother would have cut her throat if she had not killed her.

SIR JOHN ROSE'S MISSION.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 23, 1871.

The government organs here deny most positively that Sir John Rose visits Washington on public business or is charged with any mission to the Washington government. He is there on purely private affairs.

FIRE IN MILFORD, MASS.

Eleven Stores Destroyed, and a Woman Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

A fire in Milford this morning destroyed the Bay State and Alhambra blocks, including eleven stores and the upper portions of two dwellings; also Fisher's stables and seven horses. A Mrs. Newton, who occupied one of the dwellings, was burned to death. The stores were occupied by John O'Leary, dry goods; Morse & Wood, boots and shoes; J. White, periodicals; C. W. Wilcox, jewelry; H. Goodrich, grocer; J. L. Knight, provisions; A. Angell, drugs; S. W. Heath, dry goods; F. P. Goodspeed, jewelry; W. Sanders, boots and shoes; Joe Rice, drugs. The losses are not yet ascertained. The thermometer was below zero, and it was impossible to control the flames or save the property.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING IN THE WEST.

A Woman Freezes to Death in Her Own House.

[From the Boonville (Mo.) Eagle.]

Information of a horrible death by freezing, in Clear Creek township, reached us last week, too late for publication. The circumstances, as we obtain them, are as follows:—Mrs. Francis Carter, the unfortunate woman, with her husband, Edward Carter, and four small children, have resided during the past three years in the above named township, near Buffalo Prairie. A step-son, Eli Carter, a young man nearly twenty-two years of age, has been residing with the family during the greater part of the three years. The old man and son have the reputation of being very lazy, trifling, indolent, good for nothing, drunken men; so much so, that the wife and mother was often necessitated to hire herself to do various kinds of work, which should have been performed by the men, in order to maintain the family. Under these circumstances the family became very poor and needy, often not having a sufficiency of food to satisfy their wants and but little clothing with which to withstand the inclemency of the weather. They lived in a log cabin or shanty which had never been chinked or daubed, with half a door, no chimney and an opening of three or four feet space under, with one wall, extending the entire width, thus rendering it but little better than out of doors. Under such pains and trials this poor woman, Mrs. Carter, but about thirty-three years of age, continued to labor and suffer until Friday night, December 23, when she met her death by freezing. How terrible! A woman freezes to death in her own house, in her own bed, while two stout, healthy men are hovering over a few coals of fire, revelling in drunkenness and shrinking from labor. What should be done with such characters as Edward Carter, the father, and Eli, the son?

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

57 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

64 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; best city references; perfectly understands chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her last place from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

85 PERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a respectable boarding house; good city reference if required.

94 PRINCE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A SWEDISH girl as cook.

95 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; understands French, American and German cooking; game, jellies, pastry; best references; hotel, restaurant or club house preferred.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands soups, meats, poultry, pastry and game; good bread and cake baker; city references.

112 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman, and her child along with her, as good cook, washer and ironer; her girl 14 years of age, active and smart; in a small private family; good reference. Call two days.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook; would assist in the washing; good city reference.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT COOK; UNderstands all kinds of pastry; first class family preferred.

134 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference.

139 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs.—Two sisters wish to go together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; will go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

140 MOTT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a restaurant; best city reference.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference from her last place.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT COOK, UNderstanding her business in all its branches, in a private family; best city references.

151 WEST 38TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook in a small family, or to do up stairs work and waiting; city references. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class cook; understands all branches of cooking; no objection to assist with washing, or to a private boarding house; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As good, thorough cook; an excellent baker; will assist with washing; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

209 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes to cook, wash and iron in small private family; three years' city reference from last place.

212 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class cook; has the best of city references; no objection to a boarding house.

232 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook or laundress; is a good pastry cook and understands all kinds of soups; good city reference given. Call for two days.

237 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Two respectable girls; one as cook; the other as waitress, or would do plain sewing and take care of growing children; the cook is lately from England, and understands cooking on the English style; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference given.

249 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing or do general housework in a small family; good reference.

251 SPRING ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook in a small private family; is a first class washer and ironer and understands her business thoroughly; the best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

255 MONROE ST., BETWEEN JACKSON AND Scammel.—A young girl as good plain cook; first rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call two days.

296 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family.

349 8TH AV.—AS FRENCH COOK IN A SMALL family; good references. Address Miss —.

393 7TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., fourth bell.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; city or country; best reference.

416 SOUTH 4TH ST., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook, with a son 15 years of age, to work and reside at home at night; she is not afraid to work.

424 EAST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city references. Call or address.

618 LEXINGTON AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family as good cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen at her last place.

644 3D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A competent person to do kitchen work or housework in a small family; many years' unexceptionable city references.

861 3D AV., NEAR 52D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

1,012 MYRTLE AV., CORNER YATES, TOP FLOOR, in the rear, Brooklyn.—A respectable young girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; best reference. Call for two days.

1,102 2D AV., CORNER 55TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, back.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

58 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; a good sewer and braider; or would do general housework. Apply at present employer's.

79 WEST HORATIO STREET.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

118 6TH AV., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS., IN THE shoe store.—An intelligent girl, 14 years of age, who has had the care of children, prefers to go as chambermaid in a small family.

124 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would take care of children; good city reference.

146 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with the washing. Inquire for two days.

158 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the ironing; best reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back room.—A neat young woman as first class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

216 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on three machines.

242 EAST 31ST ST., LATE EMPLOYER'S.—A RESpectable young girl to do chamberwork or general housework in a small family of adults.

249 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid in a private family; would make herself generally useful.

305 EAST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or won't take care of a growing child and do light chamberwork; city references. Call to-day.

314 WEST 31ST ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do the general housework of a small family; has good reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days.

316 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; would make herself generally useful; good city reference. Call for two days.

405 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or would take care of children.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

5 CARMINE ST., OVER THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable English girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

30 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

62 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPETENT young German girl as seamstress.

130 WEST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL (Protestant) as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to assist in some house work. Call after 10 A.M.

132 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A SCOTCH WOMAN AS good seamstress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork; good reference.

161 HUDSON AV., BROOKLYN, AN ENGLISH person, who is a good seamstress, wishes employment as such or to do plain sewing. Address L. G.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent young woman as dressmaker; can cut and fit for ladies and children; will go out by the week or month; best city references.

319 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., second floor, back room.—A young girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can make corset coverings, robes and children's dresses; good city reference. Call for two days.

320 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., Dressmaker shop.—A respectable Frenchwoman wishes a few more engagements; can lay out work, cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address F. C.

337 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—An experienced seamstress; can make all Worth's Sewing Silk, Satin, Velvet, Waistpoints, Sleeves, Skirts, Elaborate Trimmings, Ball Dresses, Fashion Plates and Cutting Patterns. Terms cash. Call or address.

349 EAST 84TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—An experienced seamstress; can take charge of a young child; would make herself generally useful; would prefer a family in Brooklyn; would go out sewing by the day; terms, $1 and board; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

469 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to go out by the day or week, or will take work home; family sewing and dressmaking.

604 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; can operate; has a knowledge of dressmaking; best city references.

776 2D AV.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, WITH her own Wheeler & Wilson machine, would like to go out by the day or take work home; can make all kinds of ladies' and children's undergoothes; can cut and make shirts. Address OPERATOR.

828 5D AV., NEAR 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will take charge of a grown child or make herself useful; good reference.

A SWEDISH YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE within a few families as seamstress by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine, and understands dressmaking. Address Miss Z., Herald office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, JUST ARRIVED IN the city, is desirous of obtaining work by the day for a short time in ladies' houses. Address PARIS, station E post office, 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

81 HORATIO ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

267 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A young American girl to do general housework in a private family.

348 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl to do housework; best city reference from last place.

443 WEST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; is an excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

630 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as general houseworker; first class washer and ironer; best of references.

813 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework in a private family; city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

29 VESTRY ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER; 30 YEARS of age; no notice will be taken of letters; none but those with honorable intentions need apply. Call after 2 o'clock.

42 GREENWICH AV.—AN AMERICAN, THE WIDOW of a physician, as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid and sew; would be found willing to make herself very useful; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. KING.

99 CHRYSTIE ST., NEAR GRAND.—AS HOUSEkeeper or the care and education of children, by a middle aged widow of superior education; best references mutual.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman as housekeeper, where she can have her girl, 4 years old, with her; none but respectable parties need apply.

1,241 BROADWAY.—A WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel or private house; no objection to the country. Address IDA WILSON.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AS HOUSEKEEPER, companion or copyist; is fully competent to assume any responsible position, or would teach in exchange for board. Address M. L. M., box 145 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TO attend to an invalid; speaks French, English and German. Address ANNIE BISHOP, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIately, by a middle aged widow lady without encumbrance, in a widower's family, where she can be treated kindly and respectfully; in city or country; is well qualified for such a position in every respect; good reference given if required. Address Mrs. L. A. MARTIN, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, AS housekeeper for a bachelor or widower, or would go to California. Address HOME, station D, Bible House.

Laundresses, &c.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A first class laundress desires to take some family washing at her house, or would go out by the day; moderate terms.

115 WEST 15TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—AS FIRST class laundress; country preferred; understands fitting and getting up linens and laceries in superior style.

119 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to work by the day or week; French fitting and ladies' fine work; kind and obliging. Call for one week.

151 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—WASHING, ironing, fitting, &c., by the dozen, week or month; neatly done and promptly attended to. Mrs. SCHILLING.

241 WEST 25TH ST., BASEMENT FLOOR, BACK room.—A first class laundress to take in gentlemen's and families' washing; good city reference given. Call all the week.

304 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who will take ladies' and gentlemen's washing in her own house; is a good washer and ironer and can do fine fitting; best city reference; no objection to go out by the day.

343 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A first class laundress wants two or three families' or gentlemen's washing; fitting done, by Mrs. CLEARY.

644 3D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A competent person as laundress and to do chamberwork; understands fitting and doing up linens and laceries in superior style; unexceptionable references.

761 8TH AV., NEAR 47TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room, front house.—A respectable colored woman to do a few families' or gentlemen's washing; terms, 75c. to $1 a dozen.

926 6TH AV., NEAR 52D ST.—A YOUNG COLORED woman as laundress; city or country; reference. Call for two days.

Nurses, &c.

20 LAIGHT ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE in a private family. Good reference.

28 LAIGHT ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse.

46 7TH ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER MADISON AV.—AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; or as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

58 SCANNELL ST., 7TH FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman, with a full breast of milk, wishes a child to wet nurse at her own residence.

85 (OLD NO.) CLINTON AV., BROOKLYN.—A RESpectable married woman as wet nurse. Call at her present employer's, where she has lived seven months.

91 SUFFOLK ST.—A YOUNG MAN AS PRIVATE nurse.

114 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl to take care of children; good reference. Call or address.

119 WEST 47TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A middle aged woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen for two days.

124 1ST AV., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse in a private family; first baby four weeks old; best reference. Call for two days.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to growing children; best city reference.

211 WEST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a baby to nurse, or bring up on the bottle; good reference. Call or address.

414 EAST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has lost her baby; has a fresh breast of milk; will take child to her own house.

422 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or chambermaid; good city reference. Call for two days.

437 WEST 50TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; is a good seamstress; can come well recommended.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WHO LOVES children desires to take charge of a little girl for the winter; kind treatment, with motherly care, will be given to such a one entrusted to her. Address S. B. H., station E.

Waitresses, &c.

67 2D AV., CORNER 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; best city reference.

159 WEST 13TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; can take entire charge of a dining room in a hotel or boarding house; will assist with chamberwork; best city references.

329 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress and chambermaid; good reference.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, who is willing to assist with chamberwork; is a fine and good girl; can do all kinds of sewing; best city references.

Miscellaneous.

9 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 3RD AND MADISON avs.—A respectable colored woman will be glad to meet with any one needing her services on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of this week.

37 EAST 27TH ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY OF education and refinement, skilled in every branch of housekeeping, would take charge of a gentleman's home and children; would instruct the children in the primary branches without extra charge; is no objection to the country; highest references as to character and capacity. Address H. S.

100 WEST 14TH ST.—FRENCH AND GERMAN taught by an easy method. Call on or address FRENCH TEACHER, after 6 o'clock.

217 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG Irish girl to sew or do some kind of light housework; is old enough to do all her own work. Call or address.

256 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A first class family, understands the various perfections and branches of learning necessary; best of German glass. Address F. LORINA.

267 MADISON AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS young lady's maid and good seamstress.

365 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, LATELY landed from Liverpool, of German parents, as nursery governess; speaks English and German; can teach the rudiments of English and French for two days from 10 to 4 o'clock.

421 6TH AV.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO has resided for few years in France, and spends the winter in Paris, as nursery governess to the very elite of the best English and French families in the city, would give lessons in French, music, drawing, painting and German; no fee. Address ENGLISH, care of M. L. Sherman.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

536 6TH AV.—A LADY OF EDUCATION WISHES A position as daily or resident governess, or to take charge of a gentleman's house; moderate salary required and references given. Address GOVERNESS.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY description, either at her residence or in an office. Address D., box 145 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT AS lady's companion, copyist or to take charge of a child; good city references. Call on or address B. S., 46 Elizabeth st., for a week.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING; CAN WRITE A LARGE or small rapid hand; would like it to do at home; none but lawyers need answer. Address Mrs. J. D., box 1,276 New York Post office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, LATELY from Europe, as lady's maid, or would take charge of growing children; speaks French and German and would be willing to travel; good references. Address B., box 181 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE LADY, TALKING FRENCH, GERman and English fluently, wants a place as first saleslady in a confection house or maison de nouveaute; understands fitting; has directed first class French houses; best references. Address box 213 Herald office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils in piano music; special care taken with beginners; rapid progress guaranteed. Terms $10 per quarter at pupil's residence. Address for one week Miss F. X. G., Herald office.

COPYIST.—LADY, FIRST CLASS COPYIST, DESIRES immediate employment at writing of any kind. Lawyers and others please notice. Address Mrs. VIRGINIA GILLSON, Herald office.

GERMAN TAUGHT—BY A LADY—AFTER A NEW conversational method, so as to converse, write and read after a few months; terms $4 per month; highest references. Address Madame H., Herald office.

INSTITUTRICE OR CHAPERAUER.—A FRENCH-GERman lady, educated in Paris and Germany, and several years resident in England, a thorough linguist, musician, &c., desires a re-engagement as above in a family of position; combines experience with a successful method; highest references. Address INSTITUTRICE, Schubert & Co.'s, 8th Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF liberal education and extensive experience, has time for an additional engagement; English, French, drawing and music. Address AUDITOR, box 162 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, A position in a first class millinery store and maison de nouveaute. Address H. D. F., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR every capacity.—SIMMS' Intelligence Office, 541 6th av., four doors above 35th st.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 305 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine for white work, cloak work, &c., who will be paid by the piece at prices which will enable experts to earn $18 per week and upwards. Apply, with references, at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST CLASS fitter, cutter and trimmer, who has had either Parisian or city experience or both; a lady preferred. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th st.

A SMART, TIDY GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good city reference required. Call at 125 West 23d st., Tuesday, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A GOOD HOME IN A SMALL FAMILY OFFERED to a willing and obliging girl (Protestant) about 18 years of age. Apply to DRAYTON, 539 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—TO DO THE FINE WASHing in a small family; a Protestant with city reference. Apply at 31 East 31st st., Madison av.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO make themselves generally useful. Apply, with references, at 328 East 56th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; city reference. Apply at 332 West 27th st.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 26 West Washington place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three. Apply at 292 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family. Call at 67 Bedford st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN A small family. 798 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 13 West Washington place, near 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; ALSO A FIRST class waitress. Apply at 229 West 23d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and cooking in a small family. 373 West 33d st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 13 TO 14 YEARS OLD, AS ASSISTant nurse; one who has lived out before preferred, at 118 East 27th st.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST CLASS IRONERS ON NEW shirts, to go to Washington city. Address box 538 Post office, Washington city.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, FOR THE COUNTRY, who can take charge. Inquire at ALEXANDER BROS.', 537 Grand st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN TO take charge of the manufacture of ladies' undergarments. Address, with particulars, E., box 187 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXPERienced waitress with good city reference. Apply after 10 o'clock this morning at 46 West 46th st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; ONE who understands her work and is willing to do it. Apply, with reference, at 46 Grand st., Jersey City.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine for shirts and undergarments. 150 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO COOKING washing and ironing; German, Scotch or Welsh preferred. Inquire at 109 West 23d st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD German cook and a girl for housework; must be well recommended. Apply at 123 West 45th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A CLEAN, WILLING GIRL FOR THE general housework of a private family. Apply, with references, at 423 West 58th st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK, WHO WILL DO the coarse washing in a small family; city reference indispensable. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock at 22 West 26th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF three persons, a neat and respectable girl for general housework. One with good city reference can apply at 237 West 38th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business; neat and good natured. One bringing best city references may call at 37 East 8th st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; must be a Protestant, above 18 years of age. One who will make herself generally useful will find a good home at 749 West 51st st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three; must be an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook. Apply at 246 41st st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best city reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

14 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; can be well recommended by his last employer. Call or address.

438 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B.—A young man, English, aged 21, as waiter in a private family or boarding house; good city recommendation. Address H. R., at P. Champion's.

SITUATION AS VALET OR COMPANION TO A GENtleman—by a man of experience. Address BARRINGTON, No. 1 West 28th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS had a few years' experience in the drug and liquor line, or would accept an offer in any other business; salary not so much an object as permanent place; no offer refused. Address J. F. WILLETT, 72 Amity st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY A GERman, an educated and practical farmer; first class references from Germany and this country. Apply to or address FARMER, 8,8 Post st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION TO porter in some city; understands the care of horses; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address T. S., 20 East 14th st.

WANTED—IN A HOTEL OR RESTAURANT, A SITUAtion as cook; by a man of considerable experience. Address COOK, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG COLORED man, as waiter; excellent; can give good city reference. Call at 247 4th av., rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A PAPER SALESMAN, HAVING CONNECTIONS among chief hotels and printers, wishes to make arrangements to sell a new patent. Note books to sell paper and envelopes. Address P. R., box 141 Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A POSITION AS box keeper in a wholesale or retail business house. Address D. M., 55 8th av., second floor.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience as a druggist, wishes a situation. Can give good city reference. Address G., box 144 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE AS traveling salesman or representative to represent some firm in the city. Address E. M., 16 Gratiot st., West Detroit, Mich.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS RELIable, trustworthy and willing to work, will find a permanent situation and good employer. Address, with references as to character and ability, Accountant, box 1,001 Herald office.

A CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping and is honest, be a good penman and will begin to make himself useful, and be ready to make more when salary is first paid, but be not $8 or $10 per week, and the interests of employer is subject to a promotion when he may be established; a steady address in salary. Address box 4,898 New York Post office.

DRUGGIST.—A GRADUATE OF SIX YEARS' EXperience wants a situation, city or country. Address MANSA, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. Apply at LUNCH & MOHLMANN, 543 Greenwich st., from 10 to 12 in the morning.

FOUR CLERKS WANTED—A COMPETENT INFIRM clerk, a young man who could be spared from selling small goods, a young man who could be spared in the office, to run and assist generally in the store, and a young man, 15 years of age, to run errands and assist in the store. Apply, with references, at T. COMPANY, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE PARASOL house that has a good Southern or Western trade. Address SALESMAN, box 78 station A.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR A FIRST CLASS RETAIL paper hanging warehouse; one having some knowledge of decoration painting preferred. Address, with references, J. Z. C., box 218 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, for a boy, 14 years old, living with parents; respectable family; best references; good penmanship and schooling in English and German. Address O. W., 423 West 22d st.

SOUTH, WEST AND EAST EXTENSIVELY—WANTED, a position as travelling salesman, by a square man, with a first class square house; no others need answer. Address LYON, box 3,188 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND well educated young man, as clerk, &c.; best city reference and security if required; willing to accept of moderate salary. Address J. S. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, WHO SPEAKS GERman and English well. Call at REED, CARNRICK & ANDRUS', 122 Liberty st., New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, IN HARD wood lumber; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business and city trade. Address box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH LONG EXPErience in the clothing trade, a situation in some first class house; has a very good Eastern and same Southern and Western trade. Address CLOTHING, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A LARGE Southern acquaintance, a position as travelling salesman on salary or commission; the highest reference given. Address W. F. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED), A POSItion as bookkeeper, general or shipping clerk; no objection to leaving New York; can give best references. Address G. E. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING A GOOD Ohio trade, a situation to travel for some first class hosiery and white goods house; good reference. Address G. A. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COLLECTOR, TRAveller, &c.; any outdoor employment; might purchase an interest in some business; highest references; also security given. Address H., box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A LACE AND WHITE GOODS importing house, a first class salesman, to travel with samples in the State of Illinois. Only those having experience need address, with references, TRAVELLER, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CANVASser to procure advertisements for a new work; none need apply unless accustomed to such work and able to furnish undoubted references; liberal terms to a suitable man. Address box 1,041 Post office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN; ONE WHO has had experience in the picture line preferred; the best of references required. Address box 4,948 New York Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERence, desires a position as such in a private family. Address H. S., 353 Broome st., corner Elizabeth.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and has best city reference; no objection to city or country. Address J. W. W., Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good city references. Address J., box 315 Herald office.

A COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION—IS A good driver, groom, &c., and can milk; would work for board and clothes and make himself generally useful. Address S. N., Herald office.

GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and is a good, careful driver. Call at 131 West 18th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, in the prime of life, as first class fruit, flower, vegetable and hot house gardener; best reference. Address, this week, J. P., box 131 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced man, in every department of the business; has had several first class premiums awarded him for early and late hot house grapes, &c., &c.; is an excellent judge of all kinds of farm stock; has laid out some of the finest places in the country; reference first class. Address, for one week, HORTUS, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal married man; has thoroughly learned the business in the old country and has had many years' experience in this country; understands the management of graperies, greenhouses and everything belonging to the business or a gardener; best city reference. Address D. D. GARDENER, Bridgeman's seed store, 376 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted—Is practical in all the above branches; is married; no family. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, 174 Ferry street, Newark, N. J.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—IS A PRACTICAL gardener in all the branches; has been in large places; is competent in all the branches. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, 174 Ferry st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS PLAIN GARdener or farmer, and to take care of horses; woman to do general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; to go a short distance in the country; must come well recommended. Address K., Post office, Keyport; or K., box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN strictly sober, a situation as coachman; has six years' reference from last employer. Call on or address A. S., 28 East 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man; true knowledge of hot and cold grapery, greenhouse and vegetables; best city reference. Address J. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; a single man; understands business thoroughly; is a careful city driver, strictly temperate and can milk; first class city reference; will be found an honest servant. Address for two days COACHMAN, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; has no objections to city or country; has best city reference. Address J. H., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE most attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 25 Dey st., up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT WELL EDUCATED and intelligent cash and stock boys, who will be promoted to the position of salesmen as soon as competent. Apply, with references, before 9 A. M. Broadway and 10th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS LIGHT PORTER IN A wholesale house, to make himself generally useful. Address, with age, wages desired and references, L. & CO., Herald office.

A MAN WANTED—TO ATTEND AN OFFICE BUSIness; one who will loan $1,000 on good security will be paid a good salary. CLAFLIN, 655 Broadway, shoe manufactory.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE most attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 25 Dey st., up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

AGENTS AND PEDLERS WANTED.—ARTICLE NEW, small and light; can be carried in your pocket; sells rapidly. 51 Cortlandt st., room 5, corner Greenwich st.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE. AS AN errand boy; must reside with his parents; salary $100 a year. Address, with references, in own handwriting, box 559 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug store; must reside with his parents and come well recommended. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 29 Bedford st.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—WAGES $3 PER WEEK. Apply to W. J. BARNES, 25 Pine st., after 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Pinkney avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, OF 17, WHO READS, writes and is trustworthy. Address, with reference, box 5,055 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ADDRESS WRAPPERS and make himself generally useful; pay $5 to $7 per week. Address box 963 New York Post office, stating age, reference and address.

WANTED—AT SCOLEYS' TEA STORE, 348 AND 350 Fulton av., a smart, wide awake young man; one who has had experience in the London grocery and tea trade preferred. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY AGENTS, FOR A PROfitable, easy and respectable business. Call or address $5 to $12; few hours; selling articles; commission, little article. 315 Broadway, room No. 1.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART BOY, IN A SUGAR REfinery; office to run errands and make himself generally useful; salary first year $100. Apply before 10 A. M. at 88 Pearl st., corner of Wall.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN ACTIVE, honest, intelligent boy, not afraid of work; good references; salary $300; one to be commenced as soon as suited. Address IMPORTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN, IN DRESS AND AD-dress, to canvass merchants in the city and to travel; salary and percentage. First class gentleman can call only day on Mr. TOWLE, at Mercantile Agency, 111 Nassau st., after 4 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

A LARGE ORDER—$5,000 WORTH OF CASH—OFF Wholesale Clothing, Furnishing, Hats, Caps, for the Western and Canadian

AN IXION WHEEL.

Another Back and Forward Rotatory Movement in the Jim Fisk, Jr., and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Suit—Still Wrangling Over the Place of Trial.

The James Fisk, Jr., suit against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, whose progressive movements are evidently governed by the combined influences of centrifugal and centripetal motion—or, in other words, go in a circle, with no show or prospect of an end—underwent yesterday a slight rotatory process before Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court. This partial rotatory process was called out by a motion to correct the recital in an order entered on the 20th of December as to the place of trial. Mr. Fisk wants the case

TO BE TRIED IN THIS CITY.

The other side want it tried in Albany, and an objection being made on behalf of Mr. Fisk to the latter place he was allowed to select Rensselaer county, so that the trial might be had at Troy. For the purpose of appealing from the order Rensselaer county was chosen. This appeal was immediately made—that is to say, on the 15th of December—and a stay till the 19th obtained, with an order to show cause on that day why the stay should not be continued till the hearing of the appeal. It is unnecessary to give in detail all the preliminary facts. The present motion is to correct the recital of the order setting forth an election of Rensselaer county by the plaintiff, on the ground that it does not set forth the facts correctly.

Mr. David Dudley Field, the plaintiff's counsel, in urging the granting of the motion, did not launch out into one of his usual lengthy and energetic speeches, but read his printed points—a brevity meaning none the less business, but business boiled down to its minimum quintessence.

HIS FIRST POINT

was that the order did not correctly state the decision. As announced in the minutes, the order was, that "the change will be to the county of Albany, unless the plaintiff proposes that it should be to Rensselaer county," whereas the opposing counsel made the recital, "unless the plaintiff's counsel shall elect that it be changed to the county of Rensselaer." He insisted that they only signified their preference of the county of Rensselaer to the county of Albany.

HIS SECOND POINT

was that this misrecital should be corrected, as it attributed to him a consent he did not give.

HIS THIRD POINT

was that the question was one not of punctilio, but of right, as the order, as it stood, made it appear that he, as plaintiff's counsel, had voluntarily made an election of Rensselaer county out of all the counties of the State, whereas nothing was further from their intention.

THE FOURTH POINT

takes up the two rules made in January, 1870, to prevent the ceasing of orders, and from this showing that the present motion comes properly before the Judge making the order, and that the same is not to change the order in respect to the decision or act of the Judge, but in its recital of certain facts. In

HIS FIFTH POINT

he combats the notion that only one party has the right to draw up an order, and contends that it is not the property of one, but of both, and that each has the right to its entry.

HIS SIXTH POINT

was that the argument to show cause against this motion has been vacated at Albany has no force, as being made without jurisdiction and that the case remains here till the decision upon the appeal from the order to change the place of trial.

THE CONCLUDING POINT

was that the recital would be corrected in the report mentioned in the notice as having been incorrectly made under an evident mistake. Supporting the points were, of course, citations of abundant authorities.

OPPOSING COUNSEL.

Mr. Tracy, for the defendants, in resisting the motion, began with reading affidavits of himself and Mr. Pearson, his partner, to show that since the order to show cause in this case an order had been made by Judge Learned, of Albany, vacating the present order to show cause. He said that the order to show cause which was obtained at Chambers, held by Judge Barnard why the recital in Judge Brady's order shall not be continued was perfectly proper, and he had no objection to it. What he objected to was because of the order which continued the stay of proceedings, and he claimed, also, that the recital in the order ought to show cause why the county of Rensselaer was taken instead of Albany.

IN REPLY

Mr. Field replied that he was glad to hear from the opposing counsel that he had no objection to Judge Barnard's order to show cause, because he (Mr. Tracy) had at Albany asserted that this was an act of contumacy; but now there was really no difference between them, except in respect to the terms of recital. In respect to this he (Mr. Field) contended that the recital must state what he insisted upon and no more: that he preferred Rensselaer to Albany, but did not make any election of Rensselaer county over all other counties of the State, and that there was no difference between them.

The Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

ALLEGED STRAW BAIL.

Three New York Men Locked Up in the Kings County Jail.

Yesterday afternoon William E. Brockway, who keeps a brewery in New York; John Finnegan and Alexander Hock were taken before Justice Walsh to answer a complaint made against them by Sheriff Walter. The accused were arrested by detectives Folk and Quinn upon a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, in which they were accused with having conspired together, and represented John Finnegan and Alexander Hock to be worth the sum of $1,500 each in lands; and did thereby induce the said Sheriff to accept them as securities upon a bond of indemnity. Some time since William E. Brockway brought an action in the Brooklyn City Court to recover the sum of $500 from Thomas McGovern, a liquor dealer in South Brooklyn. He got a judgment, and requested the Sheriff to make the levy on the property under the execution of the Court. The Sheriff subsequently learned that the stock in the store did not belong to McGovern, and so informed Brockway. The latter, however, told him to make the seizure and he would indemnify him. He then got Finnegan and Hock to execute bonds for him for the Sheriff. The seizure was made, the goods sold; the rightful owner sued the Sheriff and obtained judgment, and the Sheriff looked up Brockway's bondsmen, and discovered, as alleged, that they were not worth a sou. He then had them all arrested. They pleaded not guilty, and being unable to furnish $2,000 bail were sent down to the Kings County Jail.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 23.]

The anthracite coal trade continues in much the same condition as at the date of our last weekly notice. The suspension is general throughout all the regions except at Shamokin, and, though higher prices are demanded, the market is quoted dull. Consumers hold out of the market, believing that there will be an early resumption of work at the mines—some parties have fixed the date at from the 1st to the 15th of February—after which there will be necessarily a decline in the price of coal. The stocks at the principal coal centres have not lessened much, if any, within the last fortnight. Indeed, it is stated that at Richmond, by the closing of navigation, it has increased, and is now nearly or quite 60,000 tons, against about 40,000 tons two weeks ago. The Delaware and Hudson Company have about as much coal stocked at Honesdale. From the reports furnished by the leading coal carrying companies of the weekly tonnage to the 14th inst. we learn that the Reading Railroad Company brought down 41,112 tons, and for the year, beginning on the 1st of December last, 536,590 tons, against 412,251 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 124,238 tons. The Lehigh Valley reports a tonnage for the week to the 14th inst. of 22,210 tons, and since December 1 [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in corresponding time last year—an increase of 45,021 tons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company reports for the week ending on the 14th inst. 22,192 tons, and for the year from the 1st inst. 33,452 tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of [illegible] tons. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Coal Company reports for the week 251 tons, against 20,456 tons in corresponding week last year, and for the year 1,5[illegible] tons, against 32,[illegible] tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 30,252 tons. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 11,[illegible] tons, and for the year [illegible] tons, against 128,759 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 1,2[illegible] tons. The Shamokin Division of the Northern Central Railroad reports for the week [illegible] tons and for the year 16,[illegible] tons, against 11,[illegible] tons to same time last year—an increase of [illegible] tons. The total production for the week was 151,[illegible] tons, of which [illegible] tons were anthracite and semi-anthracite and 4,[illegible] tons bituminous—against a total production last year to same time of [illegible] tons, of which [illegible] were anthracite and 7,[illegible] bituminous—showing an aggregate decrease of 151,[illegible] tons. Reshipments have also been made from Port Richmond during the past week, nor do the prices eastward warrant loading for these ports at present unless freights are demanded. In the Eastern [illegible] a [illegible] stock of coal is [illegible] to be on hand to last until the spring production. The purchases on the line of railroads are more likely to [illegible] and some competition for the larger sizes of coal [illegible] the [illegible] fifty to seventy-five cents per [illegible]. The prices at Port Carbon are—Lump, $[illegible]; steamboat, $[illegible]; broken, $[illegible]; egg, $[illegible]; stove, $[illegible]; chestnut, $[illegible]. The shipments of coal from Port Richmond were 1,[illegible],467 tons in the year 1870, against [illegible] tons in 1869, a decrease of [illegible] tons, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

How Will This Do to Solve Rapid Transit?

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I can suggest a partial remedy that can be made by the Third and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies to facilitate travel on their roads. If they will increase the speed to double what they now run they can take passengers from the City Hall to Harlem in half the time they now do. This can be made practicable by having the cars stop only at certain streets—say every stopping place to be 1,000 feet apart, and people would know then when and where to get on and off the cars and be prepared so to do, thus consuming less time. The horses, if well taken care of and relieved with fresh ones at the two ends and centre of the route every trip, will not be injured by the increase of speed.

The public, it represented by a few, might growl at first because every car did not stop at his or her door, but I am of the opinion that the general public would approve of the change. If we have an elevated or underground railroad there will have to be stations for taking in and letting out passengers, then why not have stations now with or on the roads we have and save half of the time now used? Cartmen, truckmen and all drivers of vehicles can take a little more trouble without cost to themselves to keep more off the railroad track when they know that the cars pass along lively.

There are many delays that will be obviated by stopping at particular places or stations on the route. The driver will not be annoyed by the pulling of the bell every hundred feet; he will not have to stop when he hears the halloo of one urchin to another; he will not have to stop for the conductor to answer some old cudmuggin from Sacarappa as to where the railroad goes to; he will not have to stop, as he does now, by being misled because he sees a nice young lady stand on the curbstone and nod to her sweetheart on the opposite side of the street; he will not have to stop because he sees a man, woman and four small children two blocks off running towards the avenue; he will not have to stop for the prim, precise old maid that stands on the corner and waits for the car to stop before she stirs, and don't want the car to stir before she stops. In fact, the driver and conductor will be rid of a number of petty annoyances that delay the cars and divert their attention.

The driver can attend to his horses and less people will be run over, as he can see persons before he runs over them, and will not be obliged ever to say, as a driver did at an inquest held on a child killed by a car running over him, "that his attention was directed to getting passengers." The conductor can attend to the passengers and collect all the fares, as now it is an almost daily occurrence with many that on a crowded car they are not asked for their fare. Let us have rapid transit on the rails now laid. Let this experiment be tried and I think the public and railroad companies will be benefited in many ways. Yours, truly, JAMES CARTER.

Annexation and Quick Transit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The question of annexing a portion of Westchester county to New York city, as well as that of "quick transit" up and down town has recently excited considerable interest. For New York it is the question upon which depends much of its future prosperity. The writer has recently canvassed the views of a large number of the intelligent inhabitants of Morrisania and West Farms on the "annexation" question, and the sentiment is all but universal in favor of immediate annexation. A few prominent politicians at Fordham have a disinterested (?) desire to promote the interests of the people of Morrisania and West Farms by incorporating these townships into a separate city. This the people oppose *en masse*. The police, Croton water, courts, &c., already exist in New York, and the people prefer having a New York city government, with uniformity in laying out streets and proper protection such as exists under the city police regulations. We want modern improvements and the natural extension of the city upwards (not towards New Jersey), and are willing to pay our share of the expense. We believe that for Morrisania and West Farms the taxes will be less than are now paid in Westchester county, who receive none of the advantages derived by New Yorkers from the taxes and assessments which enhance the value of property in New York, but have no corresponding advantages in Westchester county, notwithstanding the increased rate of taxation. This is the public sentiment, as could be conclusively illustrated if a vote of the people were taken on this subject.

In regard to the boundary of the part of Westchester county to be annexed, let a line be drawn from Spuyten Duyvel creek to the Bronx river, and run this line along this natural boundary to the Sound, and this, for the present, will be enough to annex.

In regard to quick transit why not run a two-tier elevated railroad on masonry, over the tracks of the Third Avenue Railroad? The right of way would cost nothing, it would not disturb the public convenience, there would be no excavations, the crossings could be arched, suitable staircases for ascending and descending could be arranged at suitable distances without disturbing the present local travel of the Third Avenue Railroad. The same may be said in regard to the Eighth avenue. The streets are wide, and the whole problem of quick transit could be solved in less than twelve months and the prosperity of New York assured in the future.

What is the objection to this plan? Is it not cheap, simple and expeditious? Please commend these views, if you approve of them, to the earnest attention of the Legislature.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A Hint for the Political Fenian Hunters—Unostentatious Kindness Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

All honor should be awarded to the brave O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow exiles for refusing to be made tools of for political purposes by either the Tammanyites or the Grantites, who are alike euchered in their efforts to make capital out of the sufferings endured by said exiles when in jail for their devotion to the cause of Irish liberty. When the excitement of the present hour will have passed away those gentlemen will be pleased in the consciousness of having maintained their honor and self-respect, which might be tarnished if brought into close contact with the designing party hacks of either stripe who rushed so furiously down the bay to board the Cuba, with well studied speeches in their pockets, which they are at liberty to read now in honored privacy.

Seriously, if those gentlemanly politicians mean to do the fair thing in a business way, without pageantry or buncombe, let them, without delay, distribute such funds as they may have collected to such of the liberated prisoners as have arrived or may arrive hereafter, in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and thus prove their sincerity (if they have any) by their acts; for

Words are but wind;
Actions tell the mind.

Yours, respectfully, J. C.

P. S.—Exception is made to the above to the credit of the Knights of St. Patrick, whose conduct is deserving of imitation by all the true friends of the noble exiles.

"Federal and State Jurisdiction in the Courts"—Blatchford and McCunn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your editorial yesterday, under the above caption, states as facts:—*First*, "that the question at issue is a military one entirely," and, secondly, "that this judicial interference emanates only from one branch of the State courts, and that the oath of a minor should be conclusive on him when he enlisted as a soldier." To the first assertion I beg to reply that the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus to Fort Columbus, to produce the body of a soldier alleged to be illegally enlisted, was never disputed nor cannot be legally prevented, as the right of all civil and criminal process is firmly and unequivocally held by the State on the original cession of the island to the United States; and it was so ceded, subject to the authority of the civil and criminal process of the State, forever to be there obeyed and respected, anything in the cession to the United States, notwithstanding. So far from the issue being a military one entirely, I have procured the discharge of minors and illegally enlisted soldiers from Governor's Island, on writs of habeas corpus in every court of record in this city for the last sixteen or seventeen years, showing the statement—"that judicial interference emanates only from one branch of the civil court" to be incorrect. You may fancy easily the horror of a father at finding his son, aged from fifteen to nineteen years, we will suppose, suddenly enlisting in consequence of some supposed affront at home, or of some youthful indiscretion, or love affair in which some blonde is mixed up. In such cases the young fellow, while under the influences mentioned, happens to fall in with the recruiting sergeant, and allured by tempting offers and flattered by the praises of Uncle Sam's way military kidnapper, signs the fatal enlistment contract, swearing he is twenty-one years old, though he is not, sometimes without even knowing what he is about (being drunk), or, at least, without reading the document to which he puts his name. Soon he is hurried to Governor's Island, covered with Uncle Sam's uniform, and left to repent at leisure. He finds out quick enough how he has been swindled, and writes to his parent, asking pardon for his folly and promising his [illegible] once out of the snare he will never cause one moment's pain to his dear father and mother, and will [illegible] blonde hair. This imaginative [illegible] will [illegible], settle the question, as the [illegible] of the State [illegible] in his minor boy, and is entitled to his services until he is of age. Judge [illegible] the [illegible] and it is for his benefit the writ issues. The State courts do not keep the [illegible] [illegible], but our [illegible] [illegible] forget that our late [illegible] [illegible], and that we are [illegible] with [illegible] and the rest of mankind, and that they ought to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

SHARP NAILER.

THE VAN EETEN FORGERY CASE.

History of an Accomplished Wall Street Broker—His Exploits in New York, California, Havana and New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 19.]

The arrest of Van Eeten, alias Livingston, alias Phillips, alias Van Tassell and several other names, on Tuesday last, at the St. Charles Hotel, by Superintendent Badger, did not create much excitement or unusual comment, even in police circles.

There were vague rumors of forgeries committed by the prisoner, and a story came by telegraph from Havana that the accused had stolen a large number of diamonds in that city, most of which were recovered by the authorities in Havana before the accused could escape on board the steamship Cuba, on which vessel he had taken passage. Nothing, however, appeared to be definitely known.

The accused was arrested upon the affidavit of Colonel A. B. Small, Superintendent of the Southern Express and agent of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., of New York, charging him with embezzling some $77,000 on a forged check.

The counsel for accused on Saturday last obtained a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Leaumont, which was made absolute, and his discharge was ordered. Whereupon one Fitzpatrick, connected with the United States Internal Revenue Department, made an affidavit before United States Commissioner Weller, charging Van Eeten with having forged and uttered internal revenue stamps on forged checks, in the city of New York, during September last.

The accused was then taken in custody by the United States Marshal and confined in the Parish Prison. He was to have appeared before United States Commissioner Weller yesterday, to answer to the charge, but the counsel for the defence obtained from Judge Durell, of the United States Circuit Court, a writ of habeas corpus, and at eleven o'clock A. M. the prisoner appeared in court. In the meantime, however, the woman who was with Van Eeten at the time of his arrest had managed to excite considerable sympathy among the ladies, who fancied the suspicions which had been aroused against her were unjust, and that she was a much injured person. It appears, however, that the woman is not Van Eeten's wife at all, but has as many aliases as himself, and it is even charged that she was engaged with the prisoner in swindling the Bank of California out of $10,000.

In the search of the room of the parties at the hotel some $5,000 or $6,000 worth of diamonds, three Jurgensen watches and other jewelry were found among their effects, which were at once attached by the Sheriff for Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., of New York.

Messrs. Leovy & Monroe appeared for the prosecution and A. A. Atocha and T. S. McKay for the defence.

Among the spectators in the court room were quite a number of detective officers, who seemed to regard with furtive glances the prisoner, who, sitting in one of the jury chairs, seemed a perfectly unconcerned looker on.

He is a decidedly good looking man, rather below the medium height, stout, with a fair complexion, small, regular features, light gray eyes, light brown hair, worn rather short, and blonde side whiskers. His appearance is that of an educated and cultivated man, and we learn he is a scientific chemist, being able to remove from paper, by chemicals, any ink marks without disturbing the gloss of the paper. He wears a large, black overcoat, buttoned up close, with dark pants, black beaver hat, and by his side was a well filled wallet, which apparently contained his effects.

On the case being called Mr. Beckwith, District Attorney, read the commitment of Commissioner Weller, and announced that the United States discontinued the case, whereupon Judge Durell ordered the release of the prisoner.

Instantly around the door of the courtroom appeared a swarm of detectives, ready to arrest him upon other affidavits, and an officer with a requisition from the Governor of New York was also in waiting.

When the prisoner left the court room he was at once arrested by an officer, who produced a requisition from the Governor of New York. Mr. Dalsheimer then produced a writ of habeas corpus from the Fifth District Court, Judge Leaumont, but the officer declined to obey the same, as it was not properly served.

Then ensued one of the most interesting scenes witnessed in the whole history of criminal arrests. The New York officer, Sampson, in company with Deputy United States Marshal Fitzpatrick and Detective Cain, of the metropolitan police, hurrying the prisoner down stairs and into a carriage, to which were attached two fast horses, hired expressly for the occasion, drove off at full speed. Mr. Dalsheimer, one of the counsel for defence, and two friends jumped into a cab they had in waiting, and dashed after the carriage. The chase was an exciting one, and the excitement was increased by the fact that the carriage being ahead had to clear the way of obstructing vehicles, so that, though the cab was slower, it managed to hang on wonderfully for a long distance. The route selected for the race was down town, and as the carriage and cab dashed over the stones at a rattling pace the people ran to the doors and windows and gazed after them in astonishment. Finally the metal of the carriage horses began to tell dreadfully on the sturdy but overloaded cab animal, and as more quiet streets were gained the pursued gradually drew ahead of the pursuers and in time lost them altogether.

Sampson's orders, it is believed, were to take the prisoner at once to a point above Kennerville, and there await the evening train on the Jackson Railroad; but after winding about for some time in the rear of the city detective Cain concluded (though upon what ground it is difficult to see) that it would be dangerous to drive up the road toward Kennerville, and so the party halted a little after two o'clock at the corner of Rampart and Julia streets. After quite a lengthy consultation it was determined to proceed to Kenner by the river, and the party drove down to the levee and embarked on a steamtug for that destination.

In the meantime the counsel for defence had procured from the United States Court, Judge Durell, another writ of habeas corpus, and as it was strongly suspected that the accused had gone up the Jackson Railroad, Deputy Marshal Reid and one other deputy left on the five o'clock train, in hope of being able to serve the writ before the prisoner was beyond the limits of the State.

As Marshal Reid was only empowered to serve the writ, and could make no arrest under it, the probability is Mr. Sampson proceeded on his journey with his prisoner, even if the writ was served.

WHO MR. AND MRS. VAN EEDEN ARE.

Louis M. Van Eeten is said to have been a broker in the city of New York about two years since, but not succeeding well in legitimate business determined to live upon his wits, which, as subsequent events have proven, are exceedingly sharp. He is a Belgian by birth and has been in America some eighteen or nineteen years.

After forging a check on Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of New York, for $7,000, in June 1870, and one on Wells, Fargo & Co. for $77,509, in October of the same year, he fled to California. It may be well in passing to state that he did not realize money for the check on Wells, Fargo & Co., but obtained $100,000 bonds of the Oil Creek and Cross Cut Railroad Company with it, most of which were, however, subsequently recovered.

In California he became associated with a very handsome and stylish woman, named Sarah M. Werner, who was divorced from her husband, and who, it seems, entered willingly into his villainous schemes for plunder, passing herself off wherever she goes as Van Eeten's wife—now as Mrs. Van Eeten and then as Mrs. Van Tassel, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Livingston, &c., &c., as occasion required.

In San Francisco Van Eeten erased the name from a $10,000 United States registered bond, which he had stolen in New York, and inserting, the name of Augustus C. Van Tassel, deposited the same in the Bank of California, saying to the officers that he was in no hurry to draw the money, that they could communicate with New York and see that it was all right.

A few days after, however, he went to the bank in a hurry with a party who was known to the officers of the bank, and on the pretence that he had a fine opportunity to make an investment obtained about $9,675 on the bond, with which he fled with his so-called wife to Acapulco, Mexico. From there he went to St. Thomas, and thence to Havana, where he managed in some way to steal a large amount of diamonds and jewelry, most of which were, as stated above, recovered before he left Havana.

At the St. Charles Hotel here Mr. and Mrs. Van Eeten attracted considerable attention by their *distingué* appearance, and even after the arrest there were many who sympathized deeply with the lady, whose manners were so modest and refined and whose jewelry was so rich. Whatever might be the husband's guilt it was unanimously agreed the lady was entirely innocent and sadly abused. She left the hotel shortly after the arrest, and it is believed is still in the city.

Since writing the above we learn that the prisoner is now safely beyond the jurisdiction of the State, Deputy Marshal Reid succeeding in serving the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Durell, but officer Sampson disregarded the same, and has gone on to New York with his man on the Jackson Railroad. The officer in charge of the prisoner signalled the train above Kenner Station and got on board, when the writ was at once served. Thus has a criminal been wrested from the meshes which, it must be admitted, had been skilfully woven around him by ingenious counsel.

RINGS AND TRAPS.

Championship Pigeon Match Between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois.

The championship pigeon shooting match between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Captain A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, will take place to-morrow on the enclosed grounds of the Long Island Pigeon Shooting Club, at Captain L. E. Scott's, near the Union Course. These gentlemen will shoot at 100 birds each for $1,000 and the diamond championship badge of America. This badge was first won at Providence, about a year since, by Miles Johnson, of New Jersey, from whom Paine wrested it after a brilliant contest, at the end of last summer. Edward W. Tinker then sought the badge, and he was accommodated by the holder at the earliest practicable moment, that gentleman waiving his three months' right, according to the rules, of accepting the challenge and naming a day for the contest. The match was shot at Fleetwood Park 2[illegible] of October last, and was won by Paine. It occupied two hours and thirty-seven minutes. They shot at 100 birds each, the score standing at the close—Paine, [illegible]; Tinker, [illegible]. Subsequently Paine went westward on a shooting campaign, where he met Captain Bogardus, upon which meeting resulted the present match. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

TURNING THE TABLES.

The Old United States Monitors Supposed to Have Been Sold to the Prussian Government and the Suits Growing Out of Them—Seeking Satisfaction for Alleged Malicious Prosecutions and Indemnity for Durance Vile in Ludlow Street Jail.

Protean pertinacity is a characteristic that may very happily be applied to many cases coming before our courts for adjudication. The spirit of litigation has, in fact, wonderful longevity. A case that is often supposed to have received its final quietus in one court very suddenly turns up in another, though in a form often bearing very little resemblance to the original suit. To this peculiar class of cases belongs a suit in which Captain John Graham was the original plaintiff and Antonio Milian and Carlos Dominiguez were the defendants. The whole thing, as will be remembered, grew out of an alleged sale of

MONITORS FOR THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT.

So frequently in connection with the various litigations following upon the heels of this alleged sale has the story, however, been written up that it is only necessary to present the story in an epitomized form. First of all then, the story runs that Antonio Milian came here from Peru during the whilom unpleasantness between that government and Spain, bringing with him a large sum in Peruvian bonds, and claiming to have been authorized to purchase by the Peruvian government some war vessels. Mr. Dominguez was then Consul of Ecuador, and residing in this city. The two fell in with Captain Graham. There was a good deal of talk and looking about, and finally, it is claimed, the Captain sold to Milian and Dominiguez the monitors Onondaga and Agamenticus, and was paid by the former $400,000 in Peruvian bonds, on account. The balance that it is said was to have been paid was not forthcoming, and the result was

SUIT NUMBER ONE,

which was brought in the Superior Court. Succeeding the complaint a warrant was issued for the arrest of Milian and Dominguez, and they were duly taken into custody on April 11, 1866, and through lack of $100,000 bail lodged for fifteen days

IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

At the end of this time the case came on for trial, and the complaint was dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Following this result Captain Graham instituted directly similar proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, being

SUIT NUMBER TWO.

A disagreeable feature, at least to Milian and Dominiguez, in connection with this latter was their arrest and a second time being turned over to the kind hospitalities of Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $150,000 bail, and where they remained during a period of forty-two days, when they were discharged by order of Judge Blatchford. It was meantime decided by the Judge that in the case of Dominiguez, he being a consulate representative of another government, the court had no jurisdiction. Since then Dominguez has died. Milian, however, still lives, and has just brought

SUIT NUMBER THREE,

which is an action against Captain Graham for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. This last suit was entered upon yesterday before Judge McCunn, in the Superior Court. There is a formidable array of able counsel on both sides and the suit promises to last several days. The counsel chosen to open the case said that the only account that had ever been given of the $100,000 paid to Captain Graham was that $25,000 of it was paid as a

BRIBE TO GIDEON WELLES,

while Secretary of the Navy, to secure the purchase of the monitors named above at a low figure. Of course this was only the counsel's statement. But little was done beyond this opening address to the jury. The examination of witnesses will begin this morning, but it is not likely that any new facts of interest will be elicited additional to those developed in the previous trials.

A BURGLAR'S QUARTETTE.

A Burglary Badly Planned and Frustrated—Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars' Worth of Property Seized with the Thieves.

One of the most singular cases of burglary ever brought under the notice of the authorities was presented yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court before Judge Hogan. There were four defendants in the case, each of whom had a different story to relate regarding the affair, and consequently one tale was a refutal of the other, though, of course, it was intended to be otherwise. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—Mary Burke, the landlady of a boarding house, No. 89 Park street, was awakened from her slumber yesterday morning by some one in the house, who informed her that an officer was in the hallway below and wanted to see her particularly. Mary arose hurriedly, and after donning her clothing went down stairs to learn from the policeman in question that her house had been broken into, that he had arrested several persons and

SEIZED A LARGE QUANTITY OF CLOTHING.

The bundles of goods were lying at the officer's feet, and on their being opened Mrs. Burke identified the articles, consisting of numerous silk dresses and other things, valued in the aggregate at about $250, as her property. Officer O'Rourke, of the Sixth precinct, said he was on duty at half-past one o'clock in the morning and was passing 93 Park street, when he noticed that the door leading to the street was open. Going farther on he next saw Winifred Johnson and Thomas O'Robinson inside the door of 89 Park street, having the bundles alluded to in their possession. In a few minutes he saw them leave 89 and go to 93, where John Shaw and James Clark were waiting to receive them. The door of the parlor had been forced open in Mrs. Burke's house, from whence the greater part of the things had been stolen.

Winifred Johnson, on being asked what she had to say, replied that she had "plenty to say"—enough to convince any man of her good faith in the matter. She was awakened by Mrs. Burke, who told her

THE HOUSE HAD BEEN BROKEN INTO,

and she said she went to look for a policeman, and that while on this charitable errand she was arrested near the entrance of Mrs. Burke's house.

Thomas O'Robinson, a grey-headed old sinner, sixty years of age, said he was always occupied in the "exchange office." "I am a native of New York," said he, "an I can explain the whole thing in a nutshell. Mrs. Burke's door had its lock broken. I had charge of those premises, and seeing the door open I went up to awaken these 'ere people. Just before he tried the door he

SAW MEN AND WOMEN LEAVE THE PLACE."

Thomas forgot the bundles altogether.

John Shaw, also a resident at No. 93 Park street, said that O'Robinson rushed up stairs at the hour named in a state of great excitement and told him that Mrs. Burke's house had been broken into. He got up and found "that was so," and saw "Winnie" Johnson, who had been to the corner of Mulberry street for a policeman. The next thing was the arrest, and that was all he knew about it, "so help his bob."

James Clark, the fourth defendant, lived with O'Robinson, and was

A COACHMAN TO SENATOR NORTON,

having held a similar position under "Tom" Canary. O'Robinson had asked him to "give an eye" to Mrs. Burke's residence that night. He was going home, when he saw the hall door open and three bundles lying in the hallway. He was about to rush up stairs when he thought he would go to O'Robinson and tell him of the case, and on his way he saw the policeman in an alley, by whom he was arrested. This he, concluded, was for trying to save the goods.

Judge Hogan thought their statements were a little too thin and held them in $5,000 for examination.

THE METHODIST PULPIT.

Pursuant to adjournment the Methodist Preachers' Association met yesterday in the Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, and discussed the circumstances that are considered favorable or unfavorable to independent utterances in the pulpits of America. Rev. Dr. Griswold, P. E., Rev. Messrs. Genung, Latham, Adams, S. C. Brown, John Parker and others took part. Dr. Griswold considered the circumstances on the whole unfavorable among the Methodists, and chiefly for the reason that churches negotiate with ministers in these days, and the ministers are necessarily obliged to conform their preaching more or less to suit the views of those who engage them. He considered it would be otherwise were both parties strangers to each other. Mr. Walston said that if he had been warned by any prominent men in his charge not to speak about certain sins he should deem it his duty to preach boldly against such things. A New Jersey minister said he had once been cautioned against preaching so radically against intemperance because certain members of his church were manufacturers or dealers in whiskey, and they would refuse to subscribe toward his salary. He replied that the amount which the rumsellers gave toward his salary might be charged to him, and he considered it cheap to have his say about whiskey on these terms.

Mr. Parker, who had been a local preacher among the Wesleyans in England, said there could be no real contrast between the ministers of this country and any other, because here the voluntary system—the best ever designed—prevailed, and the ministers and people are one. In Great Britain a minister never touches upon any but theological topics. He never heard a sermon on thanksgiving, temperance or any of those questions that American ministers always deal with, and there is very little sympathy even among the Wesleyans between the minister and the masses. The former is guided mainly, if not wholly, by the views of the mill-owner and merchant, and he very rarely visits any others.

Rev. Mr. Neal, of Rock River Conference, and Rev. Mr. Stuart, of East New York, were introduced. The latter gave a brief recital of his work in East New York, and asked the assistance of his brethren [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is to be [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

MARSHAL SHARPE'S DEADLOCK.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts, or a New Reading of An Old Rule.

An interesting question, affecting an important department of the federal government in this city, came under the notice of Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court yesterday.

Mr. Simons, United States Assistant District Attorney, appeared and called upon Mr. George F. Betts, Clerk of the United States District Court, to tax certain bills presented by Marshal Sharpe to Mr. Betts.

Mr. Betts appeared in person and stated to the Judge that it was impossible for him to tax the bills in question, as the Marshal had not furnished the proper vouchers to enable him to make the taxation. Besides this, the Marshal had declined to lodge in court the gross amount of moneys derived by him from sales of property.

SEIZED UNDER GOVERNMENT PROCESS.

He, however, returned the net sum, claiming at the same time that he had a right to deduct his expenses from the gross amount. He (Mr. Betts) conceived that this was in violation of the rule of court, which had been long adopted and which is in the following words:—

RULE 157.

"When any moneys shall come to the hands of the Marshal under or by virtue of any order or process of the Court he shall forthwith pay over the gross amount thereof to the clerk, with a bill of his charges thereon, and a statement of the time of the receipt of the moneys by him, and upon the filing of such statements and the taxation of such charges the same shall be paid to the Marshal out of such moneys and the general account of all property sold under the order or decree of this Court shall be returned by the Marshal and filed in the clerk's office, with the execution or other process under which the sale was made."

RULE 158

states:—"All bills of costs and of charges to be paid under any order or decree of this Court shall be taxed and filed with the clerk before payment therefor; and if the same shall include charges for disbursements other than to the officers of the court, the proper and genuine vouchers, or an affidavit therefor (in cases of loss of vouchers), shall be exhibited and filed, and if such bill shall be taxed without four days' notice to all parties concerned they shall be subject to a retaxation, of course, on application by any such party not having had notice, and at the charge of the party obtaining such taxation."

Judge Blatchford asked Mr. Simons for whom he appeared.

Mr. Simons replied that he appeared for the Marshal, with the view of bringing this matter before the court for settlement.

Judge Blatchford—I cannot in this way settle a dispute between the Marshal and the clerk. Who represents the government? I shall require the District Attorney to appear unless he backs up the Marshal; in the present form I cannot dispose of the matter.

The question then dropped for the present; but it is claimed by the officials of the clerk's office that the action of the Marshal, in the way above indicated, has had the effect of putting a "deadlock" upon the business of their department; that it has for several months prevented the taxation of costs and the payment of moneys to claimants justly entitled to receive them.

Marshal Sharpe has not yet made any public statement of the ground upon which he has acted in this affair; but the presumption is that he attaches to the rules of the court quoted above

A NEW AND DIFFERENT MEANING

from that which they have hitherto been held to bear. Whatever his views may be upon this question, they will probably be disclosed before the Court on argument. In the meantime it is maintained by the officials in the United States District Clerk's Office that Marshal Sharpe's action to the premises is exceedingly embarrassing, and that they are unable to make proper and timely returns to Washington, as they are bound to do, owing to the manner in which they allege they are hampered by the Marshal's proceedings.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The City Fathers in Council—More Elbow Room for the Police Commissioners—The Pay of the Policemen—A Letter from the Exiled Fenians The Aldermanic Dispute—After the Fire Marshal.

The Brooklyn City Fathers were in council yesterday afternoon, when several questions of importance were brought up. The Police Commissioners have discovered that they have

NOT ELBOW-ROOM ENOUGH

in the building now occupied by them at the corner of Washington and Johnson streets as a police headquarters, and now ask for a new building with more accommodations. The lease on their present quarters expires the 1st of May next. The matter was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

THE PAY OF THE POLICEMEN.

Alderman RICHARDSON offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be requested to inform this Board at its next meeting the whole number of applications that have been presented to them by or on behalf of men whom they have reason to suppose possess the necessary qualifications for appointment on the police force of the city, and how many of tall men they have appointed; also whether, in the judgment of said Commissioners, it is necessary to increase the wages paid to the members of said force to enable them to secure a sufficient number of well qualified men for police duty; and also, whether, for any reason, they deem any such increase of pay either necessary or advisable. Adopted.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

Alderman CLANCY, from the special committee appointed to wait on the Irish exiles and tender them a reception in this city, read the following communication to the committee appointed by the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn to receive the Irish exiles:—

SWEENY'S HOTEL, NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—We thank you very sincerely for your invitation to a public reception in the city of Brooklyn, but through a wish that all who shared our sufferings should be present to participate in a part of its reward we desire that our decision as to the acceptance of your tribute to the cause which we are held to represent be postponed until the arrival of our brothers. We have several invitations of a like nature. We know that we cannot avail ourselves of all, because to do so would take more time than we can well spare. When our companions arrive we will lay these invitations before them. We are sure that such as come from city authorities and other leaders that fairly represent the people will receive from us that respectful attention which they merit, and as far as we can speak for the absent we promise you as early a reply as can be given.

We remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

J. A. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
JOHN McCLURE.
JOHN DEVOY.
HENRY M. LEADY.
CHARLES UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL.

THE ALDERMANIC IMBROGLIO.

It has not been decided as yet whether William Richardson or ex-Alderman Talmage is entitled to represent the Twenty-second ward in the Board. Alderman McGroarty, chairman of the special committee on the disputed election, presented a copy of the testimony taken before the committee, and requested that it be printed in order that the members of the Board might have an opportunity to read it. The request was granted.

The committee will not be able to present their report until the next meeting of the Board, as they are to sit again and take some law points in the case.

AFTER THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Alderman RICHARDSON offered a resolution to the effect that Fire Marshal Keady be requested to send a report to the Board at its next meeting of the number and location of fires which have occurred in the city during the past year, the cause of the fires, the amount of loss occasioned, the amount of insurance, and whether, in his opinion, the Fire Department were as efficient as they should have been. Adopted.

INTERESTING SEDUCTION CASE IN MICHIGAN.

A Cousin of Phil Sheridan the Unfortunate Victim.

At the spring term of the Bay City (Mich.) Circuit Court the case of McAlister, for the seduction of Miss Sheridan, under promise of marriage, will be decided. The history of the case is much the same as all others of this nature. The girl loved too fondly, but not wisely, a man who was not worthy of her, and who sought the first opportunity to accomplish her ruin. Miss Sheridan, the unfortunate young lady in question, is said to be a cousin of General Sheridan, is nineteen years of age, of respectable parents, who are in comfortable circumstances in life, and reside at Maidstone, a small settlement some ten miles from Windsor, Canada. At the age of fourteen she was engaged to be married to McAlister, her seducer, and under this promise they enjoyed each other's society for a number of years—she was waiting with patience the realization of her hopes, and he plotting for her downfall. She had the utmost faith in the villain's honor, and although as time rolled wearily along, and months and years did not see the consummation of her heart's wish, she never doubted, but fondly clung to him whom she thought perfection. The "course of true love" has its rugged ways to the confiding tender heart. After four or five years of waiting, hoping and, doubtless, pining, she did not realize the happiness she thought the future promised, but fell a victim to the heartless seducer, whose appeals and treacherous tongue overcame her virtue. Once fallen she was soon deserted. McAlister did not wait to until the promises he had made to her, but fled to Michigan to seek protection from the girl he had ruined. Time passed, and the girl hearing that her seducer was in Bay City, she came thither, bringing with her the child. The offspring of their *liaison*. There she found her seducer, who, on being confronted, confessed he did wrong and offered to compromise the matter by paying her $5,000, providing she would give up the child. But, like a tender mother, she would not consent to this, and called on Messrs. Grier & McDonnell, attorneys who at once took hold of the case, determined that justice should be meted out. A warrant was issued for McAlister's arrest for seduction, and subsequently for breach of promise. McAlister, being of wealthy parents, and determined that money would clear him, employed Messrs. G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit, Judge Green and G. Wilson. After some consultation McAlister was released on a writ of habeas corpus. The case was argued a few days ago before Commissioner James, of this city, Judge Sutherland appearing for McAlister and T. A. Grier for Miss Sheridan. Several constitutional questions were raised by the Judge, but [illegible] by the Court, who held the prisoner to bail in the [illegible] of [illegible] each case.

THE COURTS.

Important Question in Bankruptcy—The Collision of the Steamer Norwalk—Suit against an Express Company—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1871.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered the following opinions:—

No. 54. *Barnard vs. Kelly et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.*—Barnard was a commission merchant in Boston, and received from Buenos Ayres a quantity of wool, on which he paid advances and placed it in the hands of brokers, with instructions not to sell unless the purchaser came on and examined the wool personally. Subsequently a sale was made to E. N. Kellog & Co., of New York, the principal deponent in error making a personal inspection of the wool, and after examining several bales declined to look at more. Nearly a year afterwards Kellog & Co. notified Barnard that the wool was falsely packed. On the trial it was shown, by the custom of wool dealers in New York and Boston, there is a warrantee by the seller, implied by the fact of sale, that the wool is not falsely packed. The Court sustained the custom and decided in favor of the purchaser. This court holds that, if upon a given state of facts the rights and liabilities of the parties to a contract are fixed by the general principles of the common law, they cannot be changed by any local custom of the place where the contract is made. In this case, on the facts shown, no warrant of the good quality of the wool is implied by the common law, and no custom in the sale of the article established in New York and Boston can be admitted to imply one. Mr. Justice Davis delivered an elaborate opinion maintaining this view, reversing the judgment below and directing a new venire.

No. 57. *The Steamer Daniel Ball vs. The United States—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.*—This was a libel of information against the steamer to recover a penalty for not having procured inspection license while employed in transporting passengers and merchandise on Grand river, in Michigan, as required by the navigation acts. The Court below held that the waters were navigable, and that the common law doctrine as to navigability of waters has no application in this country, the fact of navigableness depending, not upon the ebb and flow of the tide, but upon the actual navigable capacity of the stream, and as the voyage, though commenced and ended within the State, was the continuation of the transportation of freight from one State to another, it forms a link in commerce among the States, and the vessel so engaged is subject to the navigation acts and liable for the penalty. This Court affirms the decree below, remarking that it is unable to draw a distinct line between the authority of Congress to regulate an agency employed in commerce between the States when extending through two or more States and when it is confined within the limits of a single State. If its authority does not extend to an agency in such commerce so confined its entire authority over inter-State commerce may be defeated. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 35. *Hanover vs. Woodruff—Certificate of Division from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.*—This was an action on a promissory note. The defence was that the consideration was illegal, being certain bonds issued by the State of Arkansas after the passage of her secession ordinance. Two questions arose on which the judges below were divided. First—Was the consideration of the note void, on the ground of public policy, so that no action could be sustained thereon in the federal courts. Second—If the bonds were a sufficient consideration to sustain the action, what was the measure of damages? These questions were certified to this court, where there is also a division of opinion and the case is remitted to the court below for the purpose of enabling that court to take such action therein as it may be advised in accordance with the practice of the court in such cases. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion.

No. 55. *Edmondson et al. vs. Bloomshire et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.*—This was a contest concerning a revolutionary claim, the question being whether by the will of Mrs. Edmondson, deceased, making certain bequests to her husband, Dr. Edmondson, father of the claimants, title by descent to certain lands was broken so as to divest her brothers as heirs, and vest the title in her husband and his heirs by virtue of the devise. The court below held that the will did not disturb the title of the heirs of the testatrix under whom the parties in possession claimed, and this court affirm the decree there made. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 38. *The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Clark, Durant et al. vs. Amanda McClure, Executrix, et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.*—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 11. *Original—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.*—Cause dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Can a Bankrupt File a Petition While He Has Another Pending in Court?—Important Question.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of Jacob Wielarski, a Bankrupt.—This was a question certified by Register Ketchum to the Judge for his decision. The bankrupt, in December, 1868, filed in this court his petition in bankruptcy and it was referred to Mr. Register Allen, who made adjudication thereon and issued his warrant for the first meeting of creditors, which was held and at which an assignee was appointed. The matter of said petition is still pending, without any discharge or discontinuance, and while so pending the bankrupt filed his petition in this matter in December, 1870, and the same debts are set forth and the same creditors named in both petitions. Mr. Brash, attending the first meeting of creditors before Register Ketchum, objects to proceeding for a choice of assignee herein during the pendency of the former petition on the ground of irregularity, which he insists the Court will not allow; and Register Ketchum is of opinion that his objection is well taken.

Upon this certificate of the facts Judge Blatchford decides as follows:—"The Register is correct in his view. The Clerk will enter an order staying further proceedings in this matter until the further order of the Court. If any good reason exists for going on with the proceedings in this matter it may be shown to the Court.

Injunction Against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Managers.

Judge Blatchford has granted, on the application of James Alden as petitioning creditor, an injunction against the managers of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and all persons having possession or control of its property, restraining them from interfering therewith or making a transfer or disposition thereof, until the further order of the Court and such injunction has been served upon the receiver of the road.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

The Case of the Norwalk.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The case of Wilson, Lewis and others, owners of the steamer Norwalk, vs. the owners of the steamtug James Roy, already reported in the HERALD, was resumed at the sitting of the Court and has not yet concluded. The testimony taken is but a repetition of that already published in the case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Express Company Sued for Recovery of a Money Package.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

George S. Thompson, Respondent, vs. James C. Fargo, Treasurer of the American Express Company.—On August 11, 1865, the plaintiff delivered a package containing United States greenbacks and compound interest notes of the aggregate value of $557 to the United States Express Company. The package was directed to John K. Martin, Buckeye House, Terre Haute, Ind., and to be given to John and William White. At Decatur, Ind., the package was sent to the American Express Company; but at Terre Haute no such parties as those named being found, the package was brought back to the office in this city. Ascertaining that it had been returned the plaintiff applied to have it delivered to him, promising to pay all the charges and indemnify the company against all claims of the consignees. The company refused to give it up, and therefore the suit was brought. The case was referred to a referee, who found for the plaintiff, from which an appeal was taken. There was a lengthy argument. The Court reserved its decision.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

The Relations of Landlord and Tenant—A New Point of Law.

Before Judge Larremore and a jury.

Ferdinand Suydam et al. vs. William H. Jackson.—This action was brought for two quarters' rent of the premises No. 48 Front street. The only defence was that they had become untenantable to such an extent as to enable the tenant to take advantage of the provisions of the statute of 1860, by which a tenant may surrender where, during his term, the premises are destroyed or so injured by the elements or any other cause as to become untenantable. The defendant's evidence showed that during the term the roof over an extension of the leased store became leaky, but no other cause save natural decay was shown for the leakage. At the conclusion of defendant's testimony Mr. Edward Weinmore, on behalf of plaintiffs, moved for a verdict, on the ground that the injury or destruction contemplated by the statute referred to some active force, such as fire or other casualty, and not the natural effects of time or natural dilapidation.

The Court said he was inclined to favor this view of the statute; but as the question was new and

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important one he would direct a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the General Term.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 194, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 61, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 369.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Before Judge Brady.—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 205, 273, 9, 11, 17, 23, 69, 259, 269½, 177, 141, 311, 25, 27, 31, 1, 334, 146, 81, 2,799, 215. Part II.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 156, 260, 272, 24, 1752, 14, 18¼, 172, 248, 266, 970½, 72, 236, 1710, 34, 144½, 1732, 1608, 102, 104.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Nos. 60, 65, 73, 86, 88, 111, 133, 149, 160, 164, 167, 169, 177, 178, 179, 180, 192, 196, call 197.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Case on. Part II.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 570, 140, 506, 394, 172, 512, 350, 12·, 2·8, 316, 322, 138, 74, 356, 610, 612.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 8·, 1 7, 461, 68, 473, 204, 27, 474, 436, 219, 471, 479, 446, 487, 49·.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar called at ten A. M.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Alleged Defaulting Paymaster's Clerk.

Before Judge Benedict.

The case of Robert D. Bogart, who was indicted on the charge of having embezzled moneys belonging to the government while he was paymaster's clerk on board the Vermont at the Navy Yard, was called on yesterday afternoon. Bogart himself was not present in court. His counsel, ex-Judge Beck, was also absent, but sent word that he was unable to attend, as he was engaged in a case in New York. The trial of Bogart was thereupon adjourned until Wednesday of this week. Bogart made his appearance after the adjournment.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Attempting to Pass Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

Joseph Warren was before the Commissioner yesterday for attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill of the Farmers and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, at the store of Michael Skiner, 156 Graham avenue, E. D. The prisoner also attempted to pass another bill on John Egger, of 172 Montrose avenue. He pleaded poverty and stated that the money had been given to him by some parties in New York. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

A Little Transaction in Real Estate.

Before Judge Pratt.

Mary Ladd vs. Bernard Clark.—The plaintiff in this case brought suit to recover the sum of $6,400, which she alleged she was cheated out of in a little transaction in real estate by defendant. In June, 1862, Clark and his wife executed and delivered to her a deed for some land in Wisconsin for $6,400. It subsequently appeared that defendant did not possess a valid title to the property, and consequently plaintiff could not obtain possession of it. The defendant answered by a general denial, and, as a further defence, interposed the statute of limitation; but the jury, under the direction of the Court, rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

Alleged Violation of a Lease—Action for $5,050 Damages.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Simon H. Arensburg vs. Eugene Ferris.—This is an action for the recovery of $5,050 damages, which plaintiff claims for the alleged violation of the conditions of a lease by defendant. The plaintiff, in April last, leased from defendant a store in Nassau street, New York, and the latter, as claimed, agreed to make certain alterations in it to suit the requirements of Arensburg. Plaintiff paid $100 down when the lease was signed, but when he was about to make the necessary alterations in the store he was served with an injunction by one Henry Mouquin, and on the 9th of May following threw up his lease.

On the part of the defence it is claimed that Ferris never made any agreement as to alterations, and it is also claimed that plaintiff had possession of all the premises which the lease called for. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 3.

Action Against the Flushing and Northside Railroad Company—Twenty Thousand Dollars' Damages Claimed.

Before Judge Tappen.

Daniel H. Trawley vs. The Flushing and Northside Railroad Company.—On the 21st of December, 1869, the plaintiff, who is a tailor, was run over at Winfield, L. I., by a locomotive of the company, and sustained injuries which prevented him from working for some nine months. He was knocked down by the locomotive, had his hip dislocated, the great toe of his left foot cut off, and was severely injured about the head. Yesterday he brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover damages in the sum of $20,000, claiming that the accident was caused by the negligence of servants of the company.

The defendants deny any negligence on their part, and claim that the accident resulted from the plaintiff's own negligence and carelessness. They allege that the train was entering the Winfield station when Trawley walked directly up and was struck by it. Case still on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Grand Street Railroad Row.

Before Judge Pratt.

Yesterday Judge Pratt rendered a decision in the matter of the contested election for directors of the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Company. His Honor ordered that a new election be held. The election was contested on the ground that votes on certain shares had been unjustly excluded.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

A Forger Sent to the Penitentiary.

Before Judge Troy and Justices Voorhees and Johnson.

William Chapman was indicted for having attempted to pass counterfeit checks of P. Lorillard and Appleton & Co. on Fulton street jewellers. He was at one time associated with the swindler West, of the "Anti-Gambling Society of New York, who is now in the Sing Sing State Prison. Yesterday Chapman was arraigned in court, when he pleaded guilty, and was thereupon sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for one year.

Lewis Smith, indicted on the charge of having committed an indecent assault on a little girl named Susanna Welter, was acquitted.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1871.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for January 24:—Nos. 23, 24, 16, 25, 28, 35.

THE BARTLETT MYSTERY IN SAVANNAH.

Detective's Theory—The Remains Forwarded to New York.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) Advertiser, Jan. 15.]

The journals of this city of late have teemed with various reports of this mysterious affair, involving the statements of different persons and the theories of as many more. The *News* and *Republican* incline to the belief that Bartlett committed suicide; but neither of them undertake to explain the method of "taking off" or to give any proof that he died by his own hand.

Mr. Blakesly, a skilful detective from the North, employed by the friends of the deceased, arrived three days since, and has been busily engaged working up the case, as well as he could, with the clue offered after investigation, inquiry and untiring exertion. Mr. Blakesly feels certain that Bartlett was murdered, and by no bungling assassin either. The theory of Mr. Bartlett's hanging himself with his own hands, by means of a handkerchief drawn around the neck, he holds to be as foolish a one as that of a man's ability to hoist himself over a fence by his own suspenders. Common sense will or ought to prove that it is an impossibility. At a certain period of strangulation the fingers would relax and the tightening around the neck be removed. Temporary unconsciousness might ensue, but certainly not death. Mr. Bartlett was found some distance from trees, therefore he could not have hanged himself; moreover, when he was discovered the bushes around him lay undisturbed over his head and shoulders. Had he fallen heavily there the twigs and branches must necessarily have been crushed down and bent out of shape. In other words, the position of the corpse demonstrated conclusively that it had been carefully placed there by some unknown person or persons.

When Bartlett left New York he wore a handsome gold watch, valued at $200, and diamond studs worth as much more. There is no evidence to show that he parted with these articles, unless robbed of them, after having been struck down. Mr. Blakesly is assured in the belief that Bartlett, who was a jolly fellow, well met, with everybody and easily influenced, had money in his possession of some amount; that he was induced by parties to go out in the country, where he was found, by some unknown means, and that finally he was struck senseless and then strangled, robbed and left as he was discovered. His battered beaver hat lying at a distance and the open memorandum book on the ground are direct evidence in favor of this conclusion; for had he died quietly by his own hand these articles would have been comparatively undisturbed. The detective thinks that the silver watch, worth seven dollars, and the common studs were placed on the person of the deceased to disarm suspicion. There is evidence to prove that Bartlett, who was stopping in Macon before he came here, possessed money to some extent, though the exact amount is not known.

Mr. Bartlett having been recognized as one of the Masonic fraternity of New York, his remains were taken charge of by his brother Masons of this city and escorted to the steamship San Salvador, which sailed for New York at two o'clock.

MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD.

Shocking Death of a Wealthy Long Islander.

His Body Found in the Road, Near His House—The Nature of His Wounds—A Kelly in the Case—Statement of His Supposed Murderer—The Clue to His Identification—Inquest Yesterday by Coroner Franklin.

On Saturday night last one of the most atrocious crimes which has shocked the sensibilities of the people of Long Island for a number of years was committed in the village of Syossett—a wealthy and aged citizen, named Garrett W. Nostrand, being murdered in cold blood. He had been at Van Size's hotel with a number of persons, and had imbibed to a limited extent. He left the hotel at about nine o'clock, going out by the front door, and on Sunday morning was found dead in the road within a few hundred rods of his house. Other parties passed out by the back door. There had been some hard words in the hotel between Nostrand and two men named Kelly and Divine regarding some buildings and some sheep, and also a conversation regarding money transactions between Mr. Nostrand and Mr. Cahill. The persons who went out of the back door were Kelly and Divine, and as their

FOOTPRINTS WERE TRACED

to near where the body was found suspicion arose against them, and they were both taken into custody. Coroner Franklin began an investigation, and elicited the following

TESTIMONY:—

Nebley Horton, sworn, testified:—I reside at Syossett; I saw the deceased lying dead in the road on Sunday morning at seven o'clock; he had several cuts about the head and face; saw him in the afternoon with Ephraim Powell and Thomas Cahill; think he was sober.

STATEMENT OF THE HOTEL ATTACHES.

Edward Oberlander, sworn, testified:—I reside at Syossett; have not seen the deceased in two or three weeks; Kelly was in my barroom at nine o'clock on the night of the murder; I told my servant to shut up the house; Kelly said he would go out the back way and cross the wood; Kelly was alone; did not notice his dress.

Carll Hettervig, sworn, testified:—I reside at Syossett, and am in the employ of Mr. Oberlander; the deceased was in the barroom on Saturday night; was not intoxicated; Ephraim Powell, Thomas Cahill, Amos Brennan, William Kelly and John H. Divine, were there; Powell, Cahill and Brennan went away; Nostrand, Kelly and Divine remained till nine o'clock; Divine said to Nostrand, "Go away from me;" Nostrand took but one drink with Kelly; I saw no

WRANGLING AND PUSHING

among them; Nostrand went out of the front door and Kelly went out of the back door; Thomas Dunn was not there after five o'clock; I saw a two dollar bill with Nostrand; did not see any more money; could not identify the pocketbook.

Thomas Cahill, sworn, testified:—I reside at Hicksville; saw the deceased on Saturday: when I left the hotel John Divine and William Kelly remained behind; Nostrand was a little intoxicated; we drank five times with Nostrand; Nostrand said something about some sheep getting through the fence, and said some one told Townsend Jackson; Divine said, "Do you accuse any one here?" Nostrand said no; Kelly said, "Who told you?" Nostrand would not tell; Kelly said,

"DO YOU ACCUSE ME

of this man?" Nostrand said, "I do not accuse either of you;" Powell and myself stopped at Jericho on our way home.

John H. Divine, sworn, testified:—I reside at Woodbury; I saw the deceased in the hotel from half-past seven to half-past nine o'clock; the parties above mentioned were also present; after I left the hotel I

SAW KELLY IN THE WOODS

back of the hotel; I was waiting for him; Kelly came out of the back door of the hotel; he went north, and came around to the hotel to the south; I had been waiting ten minutes; I went to Kelly's house with him; Kelly told me to go out; I went and stayed at Townsend Jackson's that night; I heard from Jackson that Nostrand had been murdered; Kelly said Nostrand refused to pay for his drinks; Kelly had no dispute with Nostrand; I told Nostrand to go away from me; Nostrand was

FOOLING AND STAGGERING AROUND.

Adam Todd, sworn, testified:—I reside at Syossett; am acquainted with deceased; saw him lying in the road dead; saw him at the hotel on Saturday night; Nostrand, Kelly, Divine and the bartender were the only persons in the room when I left; saw Divine shove Nostrand; he told him to keep away from him; Kelly took hold of me and asked me if a man shook me if I would not strike him; Divine said

IT IS NOT ALL OVER WITH HIM YET;

I then left them and went home.

Nebley Horton, recalled, now testified:—I never knew of any difficulty between Nostrand and Kelly; have heard Nostrand say he was afraid of Kelly; he thought he would as soon kill a man as a cat; he said he was afraid to go out; did not know when

HE WAS IN DANGER OF HIS LIFE;

Nostrand said that Kelly thought he was instrumental in procuring his discharge; Nostrand was sober at the time he made these declarations.

Piercy P. Vernon, sworn, testified:—I have made an examination of the footprints in the woods, in company with others, and find

FOOTPRINTS LEADING FROM THE BARS

on the north of the barn, forty-eight paces from bars, corresponding with right boot of Divine from the peculiar shape of the foot, being run down on the right side of heel, leaving the left side of the instep higher; said track terminated at the fence by the road on which Nostrand was found, about forty-four paces from where the body lay; before going through the gate two tracks corresponding with

KELLY'S MUDDY BOOTS;

also two tracks going north from the same; the track was then lost until I reached a hole in the woods, when I found tracks coming from an easterly direction and corresponding with Kelly's muddy boots, and terminating on the road at the same place as Divine's tracks.

STATEMENT OF KELLY, THE ACCUSED.

William Kelly, sworn, said:—I live at Syossett; am doing nothing at present; have been at work on the railroad; was acquainted with deceased; saw him lying on the road dead; his face was all broke and smashed; saw him in the hotel on Saturday evening; cannot tell the time exactly; it was eight o'clock or so; he left the hotel about nine o'clock; Nostrand went out of the front door; Divine went out and Nostrand went out after him; Mr. Oberlander said, "Now he is out, you had better shut up the place;" I went out the back door; I met Divine going to my house; I did not see Nostrand from the time he left the hotel until Sunday morning; I went through the east garden gate to the woods and then went south to the lane; I did not go out by the horse shed and come around by the hotel; can not say whether I told Divine to go home or not; I got home about ten minutes past nine; I remained in the house for half an hour and then Divine and myself went to Owen Prentiss'; remained there till nearly eleven o'clock; Nostrand took hold of Divine and asked him if he told John Prentiss that he had said his buildings were a nuisance; saw Nostrand on Sunday morning; I think

SOME ONE STRUCK HIM WITH A WEAPON,

such as an iron bar or something fixed for the purpose; I never had a quarrel with Nostrand; Nostrand did not want to pay for any drinks; I drank three or four times; I saw Nostrand have a two dollar bill; it was snowing when I left the hotel: there was not much snow, but enough to make tracks; I was discharged by the railroad company December 1; I never accused Mr. Nostrand of being instrumental in procuring my discharge.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was simply corroborative of the above.

NOSTRAND'S WOUNDS.

Dr. H. C. Van Zandt gave the following sworn statement of the nature of the deceased's wounds:—A cut one-quarter of an inch in length over the left eyebrow, extending upward two inches; one over the inner corner of the right eye, triangular in shape, three-quarters of an inch each side, base parallel with the eyebrow; a cut parallel with and just below the edge of the lower lip, two and three-quarter inches in length; one across the centre a quarter of an inch in length; one diagonal from the lower part of the lip, extending under the jaw two inches in length; also a transverse cut one-half inch in length; a fracture of the skull, extending from the outer angle of the left eye to about the centre of the right eye; also across the front of the nasal bone three and one half inches in length; one circular fracture extending upward from about the same point around to the centre of the right eye, about four and a half inches in length; one running directly upward from the same point one and a half inches in length; one from the outer angle of the left eye, running down to the base of the skull; left zygomatic process crushed; upper maxillary and molar bones, and

FACE ALL MASHED;

also a fracture of the lower jaw, from the symphysis through the jaw, and also through opposite the last molar tooth; one from the lower edge of the jaw, opposite the last molar tooth, extending upward and forward to the symphysis; the wounds were amply sufficient to produce instant death.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain L. A. Bown, of the Eleventh, and First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, of the Tenth infantry, are relieved from duty at Newport barracks, Kentucky, and ordered to their regiments. Second Lieutenant George P. Borden, of the Fifth infantry, is detailed for duty as aid to General Halleck.

Major John V. DuBois, of the Third cavalry, is ordered to his regiment. First Lieutenant James M. Sanno, of the Seventh infantry, is ordered to duty in the War Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was more active and firm. The cotton market was a trifle better and steady.

MONEY SIX PER CENT.

The money market seems to have settled into a condition of comparative ease after the activity of the earlier portion of last week, and the rate on call loans now averages six per cent, with exceptions at seven and five per cent. Where the collaterals submitted are government bonds borrowers have no difficulty in obtaining abundant accommodation at six per cent, while large balances continue to be left at five per cent with the leading dealers in these securities. The Clearing House figures show as yet no return to circulation of the immense sum of greenbacks, estimated at not less than $6,000,000, locked up in the banks within the past ten days by the combination of operators who are vainly, it would appear, looking for a decline in prices at the Stock Exchange. In fact, the bad bank statement of last week was entirely due to this retention of greenbacks. Otherwise the receipts of currency from the country banks would have shown much more favorable results in the week's averages. Within the past few days money has become quite active at Chicago in connection with the pork packing business, and exchange between that city and New York is just now in favor of the former. The Chicago banks report an urgent inquiry from the country, and were drawing on New York to supply the demand. The effect of this call upon New York is more than offset, however, by the shipments hither of currency from almost all other parts of the interior. The effect of the lower rate on call loans is reflected in the prompter sale of mercantile paper, the strictly prime grades of which pass quite freely at 7½ per cent, and in some instances at 7 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull, and the leading drawers reduced their rates to 109½ for sixty day sterling bills and 110½ for sight.

GOLD DULL—110⅜ A 110⅝.

The speculative effort, noticed last week, to start more animation in the Gold Room has been entirely fruitless, and, doubtless, quietly abandoned. Gold opened at 110⅝, after which there were only two changes in the price during the remainder of the session of the Board—once when it declined to 110½ and again when it returned to 110⅝. Late in the afternoon 110⅝ was strongly bid for some large amounts, but still later and at the close the offerings were plentiful at the same figure. The few speculators who are interested in the market are greatly puzzled at its prolonged steadiness in the vicinity of present quotations. The changes of the day are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅝	2 P. M.	110⅝
11 A. M.	110½	3 P. M.	110⅝
12 M.	110⅝	4 P. M.	111⅝
1 P. M.	110⅝	5:30 P. M.	110½ a 110⅝

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 4 to 6 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,329,000
Gold balances	1,252,469
Currency balances	1,467,691

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was extremely steady and without speculative movement. The lower price of gold and a trifling decline in the '62's at London, which came a sixteenth lower, led to a rather heavier feeling in some of the issues, but the market at the close was strong at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 110½ a 110¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 110⅝ a 111; do. do., coupon, 110⅞ a 111; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108⅜ a 109; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 108⅜ a 109; do. do., 1865, do. do., 108⅜ a 109; do. do., registered, January and July, 107⅞ a 108⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 107⅞ a 108; do. do., 1867, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅛ a 108⅜; do. do., coupon, 108⅛ a 108⅜.

THE STOCK MARKET BUOYANT AND ACTIVE.

The rising tide at the Stock Exchange was the real feature of the Wall street markets to-day. The check to the upward movement noticed on Saturday prevailed to some extent this forenoon, owing to further sales of Reading shares for the account of some small houses who were unable to fulfil their contracts. The field of action being finally cleared of the débris of this affair, the market asserted its natural tendency under the present low price of money, the rates on call being, in most instances, far below the returns from the dividend paying stocks. Moreover, the market is moving with the recoil from the abnormal depression which existed last December, when the public mind was bewildered by highly colored pictures and prophecies of the wide-spread ruin and desolation that were to follow the then impending panic. We warned the public at the time that prices were on "hard-pan," and the present remarkable rise and buoyancy confirm the wisdom of our views. The wild onslaught upon stocks last month was simply a desperate sortie of the speculators, who moved every power on Earth to frighten the public into parting with their investments. Not that the present upward turn is free of speculative assistance, for every day develops the organization of a "pool" in this and that stock. But it is the season when capital is abundant for temporary use, and hence it naturally finds its way into such securities as promise the best rates of interest pending the interval to the time when money shall be again in request for enterprises which promise still higher rates of interest than are afforded in the current features of the share list at the Stock Exchange. In tracing the remarkable rise of to-day we find the dividend paying stocks the more buoyant ones. On the other hand, the exceptions to the rise were stocks which in one instance paid no dividend for many years, and in another where dividends were begun only last summer, but under circumstances which throw some doubt upon the fact that such dividend had been really earned. In other instances the rise is based upon increased earnings, which create the prospect of early dividends, although none have as yet been made. Clear, common sense in directing investments in Wall street will make money there as easily as in any other place. Timidity on the one hand or recklessness on the other will soon scatter the largest fortune.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading active stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	95½	94¼
New York Central scrip	91	89⅞
Erie	22¾	22⅛
Reading	98½	97⅜
Lake Shore	92⅛	90⅞
Wabash	52¾	52⅛
Northwestern	73½	73⅛
Northwestern preferred	86	84⅜
Rock Island	107⅛	106⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53½	52⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73⅝	73
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	33¾
Union Pacific	23	22⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	85	84⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	97	95
Western Union Telegraph	47½	47⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛	42½

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull, but generally steady. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64½ a 64¾; do., new, 64¼ a 64½; Virginia, ex coupon, 65 a 66½; do., new, 61½ a 62; Georgia sixes, 78 a 80; do., sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46 a 47; do., new, 23¼ a 23½; do., special tax, 18¼ a 19; Missouri sixes, 90¼ a 90½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 88¼ a 89; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do. eights, 80 a 85; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 96 a 97; do. railroad eights, 94 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 59½ a 59¾; do. do., April and October, 60 a 61; Arkansas sixes, 58 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the foreign imports of New York during the past week and since the beginning the year:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$1,366,336	$1,771,121	$2,045,948
General mdse	4,379,002	2,786,824	3,544,586
For the week	$5,745,338	$4,557,945	$5,590,534
Prev. reported	3,587,513	4,352,393	5,640,792
Since Jan. 1	$9,235,851	$8,910,438	$11,231,326

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

January 17—Steamer City of Merida, Vera Cruz—Silver	$57,353
Gold	4,972
January 20—Steamer Declan, Naples—Gold	242
January 20—Steamer City of Paris, Liverpool—Silver bars	2,904
Total for the week	$79,471
Previously reported	79,945
Total since January 1, 1871	$159,416
Same time 1870	270,377
Same time 1869	169,905
Same time 1868	95,049
Same time 1867	123,388

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 23—10:15 A. M.

$2000 US 5-20, c, '65	108¾	600 shs Reading RR	97¾
70000 US 5-20, r, '65, n.b2	107½	1000 do....c	98
65000 US 5-20, c, '67...s3	108¾	1000 do....b3	97½
14000 US 5's, 10-40, c...s3	108¾	500 do....b5	97⅜
50000 do s10	108⅝	500 do....s20	97⅝
17000 Tenn 6's, old	64⅜	800 do	97¾
16000 Va 6's, old	66	2500 do	97¾
3000 Georgia 7's, n	88	20 do....c	98
8000 Georgia 7's, g bds	94⅛	200 do	98
2000 SC 6's,n,Jan&July	69½	4000 do....b c	98⅛
10000 do	59⅛	400 do	98¾
4000 S C 6's,o,Apl&Oct.	60¾	15 Michigan Cen	115
5000 N C 6's, sp tax	18	200 L S & M S RR	91⅝
5000 Mo 6's, H&StJ is	89	800 do....b3	91⅝
2000 do	88⅞	2000 do	91⅝
1000 La 6's, lo	74	5 do	91
4000 Alabama 8's	94⅛	8 do	91⅝
5000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	106	100 do	91⅝
7000 Cen Pac gld bds	90¾	1000 do....b30	91⅝
10000 U Pac RR 1st m	77⅝	500 do....b c	91⅝
10000 do	77⅝	500 do....s60	91½
1000 Un Pac 7's, l g bs	70	400 do....b10	91⅝
1000 Union Pac 10's inc	67⅛	100 Cleve & Pitts RR	106
2000 Han&St J 8's, cn b	10¾	10 Panama RR	68⅜
3000 Chic & Mil 1st mtg	92¾	50 do	69
2000 C, O & I C, 2d m	64	400 Union Pac RR	22⅝
50 shs Ninth Nat Bk	110	100 do	22¾
100 Canton Co	70	200 do	23
100 West Un Tel	47¾	200 Chic & N W RR	73⅜
50 do	47⅛	5 do	72½
500 do....bet call	47⅛	800 C & N W pfd	85⅞
600 do	47⅛	100 do....s30	85
600 Pac M SS Co	43⅛	800 do....bet call	85½
200 do....s30	43	200 do	85
100 do....b c	48	900 Chic & R I RR	105¾
200 do	42⅞	200 do	105⅞
100 Mariposa pfd	8⅞	500 do....b3	105½
100 U States Express	56	200 Mil & St Paul RR	53⅜
35 Am Mer Un Ex	42½	70 do	53
58 Wells-Fargo Ex	36	200 do....b c	52½
500 N Y C & H R RR	94⅛	100 Mil & St P pfd	73⅝
100 do....c	94⅛	100 do	73½
100 do....s3	94⅛	400 Tol, W & W RR	62½
100 do....c	94⅛	100 T, W & W pf.b c.b15	75⅞
300 do....b c	94⅛	100 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	93⅛
400 do	94⅛	58 Del, Lack & W RR	104
10000 N Y C & HR ct..s3	89⅞	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	2
27800 do	90	200 do....c	1⅞
10000 do	90⅛	100 Chic & Alton	115
70000 do	90⅛	100 do....b30	115¼
10000 do....b c	90⅛	600 Ohio & Miss RR	35¾
6000 do	90⅛	50 Morris & E RR	88⅜
30000 do	90⅛	200 H & St Jo RR	85
100000 do....c	90⅛	100 Han & St J RR pf.	96¾
100 Erie RR	22⅛	500 do	96¾
500 Harlem RR	131¾	100 do	97
200 do....bet call	131	100 do	96½
		500 C, C & I C RR	18⅜

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$4500 US 6's, '81, c	110⅞	$4000 US 5-20, c.'67	108¾
6000 US 5-20, c, '62	109⅝	500 do....small	108
10000 US 5-20, c, '65....s3	109⅝	3100 US 5-20, r, '65, n	107⅝
6000 do....b3	109	10000 US 5-20, c, '68	108⅜
11000 U S 5-20, c, '64	108¾	1500 do	108⅝
25000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.b3	107⅝	4000 do	108⅜
14500 US 5-20, c, '67	108⅜		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Virginia 6's, old	66¼	2800 shs L S & M S RR	91⅜
2000 N C 6's, new	25¼	100 do....s3	91⅝
1000 S C 6's, Jan&July, n	59⅜	2000 do....b c	91½
7000 Mo 6's, H&St Jo iss	89	500 Un Pac RR	23
8000 Cen Pac gold bds.	90⅝	100 Cleve & Pitts	106
12000 Mil & St P 1st m	81⅛	200 do....b60	105⅝
4000 U Pac 7's, land g b	70	100 Ill Cen RR	113⅞
2000 M & St P 1st, I div	65	100 Chic & N W pref	85¾
2000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	83⅜	300 do....b c	85¼
200 shs West U Tel	47¾	200 N J Central RR	104
24 do	47	100 do	104⅛
600 do....b c	47⅜	400 Chic & RK I RR	105⅝
100 Boston Water Pr	20	100 do....b3	106⅛
300 Pac M SS Co	42⅝	100 Mil & St Paul pf	73¼
100 do....s3	42⅜	200 Del, L & W RR	104
200 do....bet c	42¾	200 Pitts, Ft W & Col gt	93⅛
100 U S Express....b c	55⅜	100 Alt & Ter H RR	32¾
1400 N Y C&H R RR.b c	94¼	50 Chic & Alton RR	115
1600 do	94⅛	50 Ohio & Miss RR	34
10000 N Y C & H R c	90⅛	200 do	34⅛
20000 do....b c	90⅛	112 Morris & Essex RR.	88⅜
300 Erie RR	22⅝	200 do....b c	85⅛
100 Harlem RR	132⅛	200 H & St Jo RR pref	95⅝
200 do	132¼	200 do....b3	97
10 Mich Central RR	117⅝	100 do....b5	97
600 L S & Mich S RR	91⅛	400 Col, C & I C RR	18⅛
700 do....b5	91⅛		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	47¼ a 47½	St Paul	53⅛ a 53¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝ a 43¼	St Paul pf	73⅛ a 73⅜
N Y Cen con	95⅛ a 95⅜	Wabash	52 a 52⅛
N Y Cen scrip	90⅝ a 90⅞	Ohio & Miss	34 a 34⅛
Erie	22⅝ a 22¾	Bost, H & Erie.	1⅞ a 2
Reading	98¼ a 98⅜	Han & St Jo	84⅞ a 85
Lake Shore	91⅞ a 92	Han & St Jo pf.	96 a 97
Northwestern	73 a 73⅛	Union Pacific	22⅞ a 23
Northwest'n pf.	85⅝ a 85¾	C, C & I Cent	18⅝ a 18¾
Rock Island	106⅝ a 107		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Jan. 23—6 P. M.

COTTON.—There was a spirited movement in this staple for export, which fairly swept the samples of low middling and the lower qualities suitable for export. Holders were reluctant to replace samples, and, with light offerings, the market readily advanced ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. on all grades. Spinners operated sparingly. The sales for speculation were almost nothing. At the close the market was less brilliant, but strong, under light offerings. The sales were:—5,924 bales for export, 705 bales for home consumption, 81 bales for speculation and 709 bales in transit. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13⅜	13½	14
Good ordinary	14⅜	14½	15	15⅛
Low middling	15	15¼	15⅛	15¼
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16⅛
Good middling	16¼	16⅜	16½	17

—Speculation in forward deliveries was light, the sales footing up only 3,450 bales, as follows:—January, 500 at 15c.; February, 100 at 15c., 700 at 15⅛c.; March, 100 at 15 5-16c., 1,000 at 15⅜c.; April, 200 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15 9-16c., 200 at 15⅝c.; May, 100 at 15⅞c., 100 free on board Charleston at 14¾c., 200 do. do. on private terms, 150 do. Baltimore do. Also Saturday, after report, 3,100 bales, as follows:—January, 700 at 14⅞c., 100 at 15c.; February, 400 at 15⅛c.; March, 400 at 15¼c., 500 at 15⅜c.; April, 900 at 15⅝c.; May, 100 at 15⅝c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward contracts were:—January, 14.8c.; February sold at 15 1-16c.; March sold at 15¼c.; April sold at 15 7-16c.

COFFEE.—For Rio there was a good demand at full prices for the extreme grades. Medium grades were quite neglected and scarcely firm. We note the sale of the South America's cargo, comprising 4,784 bags Rio, 3,784 bags of which, being fully good, brought 12⅛c. per lb.; the balance, including 500 bags of fancy, sold at 14c., gold, in bond. Other descriptions were quiet, but steady. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 10c. a 10½c.; fair do., 10¾c. a 11c.; good do., 11¼c. a 12¼c.; prime do., 12¾c. a 13¼c.; extremes for lots, 10c. a 13⅜c.—all gold, in bond. Java, government bags, 17½c. a 21c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 16c.; Laguayra, 14⅛c. a 15¼c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14⅛c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9¼c. a 9⅜c.; Ceara, 14c. a 15c.; Costa Rica, 13⅛c. a 16c.; Manila, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 13c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 13⅛c. a 16c.—all gold, duty paid.

FREIGHTS were quiet but rates were generally well sustained. The engagements included to London, per sail, 1,500 bbls. flour, 2s. 4d.; to Glasgow, per steamer, 21,000 bushels wheat on private terms; to Liverpool, per steamer, 500 bales cotton, 5-16d. a ⅜d.; 400 boxes bacon, 30s.; 2,500 bbls. flour, 2s. 9d.; 150 hhds. tobacco, 27s. 6d.; to Liverpool, per sail, 15,000 bushels wheat, 5½d. The charters include an American bark, 500 tons, to the Mediterranean, oil and oil product, on private terms; an American ship, 900 tons, from a Southern port to the north of Europe, tobacco, private terms.

FLOUR.—The receipts were 11,484 bbls. flour, 7,260 bushels wheat, 7,250 do. corn, 4,400 do. oats. The flour market ruled firmer under favorable cable news, and shipping grades were 10c. a 15c. higher, extra State being generally held firm at $6 75. The sales were about 13,000 bbls., including shipping extras, at $6 65, the market closing strong at our revised quotations. Corn meal was steady, with sales of 1,200 sacks and bbls., at $4 50 for Brandywine.

No. 2 State	$4 50 a $5 90
Superfine State	5 00 a 6 30
Extra State	3 50 a 6 75
Choice do	6 75 a 7 00
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 30
Extra do	6 50 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	6 75 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 40 a 6 65
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 75 a 7 25
Family	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 50 a 6 75
St. Louis straight extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 60 a 10 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 65
Southern extra and family	5 75 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a —

—Wheat was active and prices were 1c. a 2c. higher, the market closing quiet and scarcely so firm at $1 51½ a $1 52 for prime No. 2 spring delivered, and $1 50 in store. The sales were about 15,000 bushels at $1 50 for old spring, in store, $1 50 a $1 50½ for new No. 2 in store, $1 51 a $1 52½ for do. delivered; $1 52 a $1 57 for red and amber winter in store and delivered; $1 50 for Diehl and $1 75 for winter Michigan. Corn was in good demand and 3c. a 5c. better, with sales of about 45,000 bushels at 82c. a 85c. for new mixed Western, 85c. for yellow. Oats were firm at 63c. a 64c. for Western, and 64c. a 65c. for Ohio, on the track, with sales of about 70,000 bushels within the range. Rye was quiet, but firmly held. Barley was quiet.

HEMP continued quiet and nominal at the following quotations:—11c. a 10¼c., gold, for Manila, 9c. a 9½c., gold, for Sisal, 7½c. a 7¾c., gold, for Tampico, in bond, and 5c. a 6c. for Jute.

HAY was inactive at former prices. Shipping, $1 20; retail quantities, $1 25 a $1 50. Long rye straw, $1 30 a $1 35, and short do., 90c. a $1 05.

HOPS.—The market was without essential change. Small sales for consumption were effected within the range of 5c. a 15c. for common to choice.

MOLASSES.—In New Orleans there was a small movement at former prices, the market closing dull at the appended quotations. The sales were 173 bbls. at from 65c. a 72c. per gallon, as to quality, the latter price for nearly choice. Other kinds were inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote:—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; do. clayed, 21c. a 25c.; do. muscovado refining, 22c. a 30.; do. do. grocery, 35c. a 38c.; Porto Rico, 33c. a 60c.; English Islands, 25c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—There was a light demand for spirits turpentine; but, with most of the cheap lots cleared off the market, holders have more confidence, and refuse to sell for less than 48½c. a 49c. for merchantable lots. Rosins were inquired for rather more freely from shippers, but holders' views were most too high to admit of much business. Strained quoted at $2 20 bid and $2 25 asked, with 2,000 barrels sold on private terms. Tar continued dull and nominal; Wilmington $2 60 a $2 80.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, was held steadily at 14c. a 14⅛c. for contracts, and 14¼c. from dealers' hands, without business reported. For refined there were but few shipping orders on the market, and there was scarcely speculative inquiry; prices were rather weak. Standard white quoted at 24⅝c., with the sale of 3,500 barrels—this lot late Saturday night at 24⅝c.—and 450 bbls., in bulk, on private terms. Crude oil was held on a basis of 20c. a 21c., with not much demand; 2,000 cases sold at 27c. In Philadelphia prices yielded a fraction, with a dull trade. Refined for January quoted at 24c. a 24¼c., February at 24c. a 24¼c.

PROVISIONS.—The receipts were 2,159 packages pork, 535 do. beef, 1,215 do. cut meats, 2,174 do. and 120 kegs lard. The pork market was excited and prices advanced 1c. per lb., the market leaving off quiet at the improvement. The sales were about 4,000 bbls. at $22 50 for new mess, for February; $22 75 a $23 for March, $23 for April and $22 75 for old mess for March delivery. Beef was quiet. Bacon and cut meats were steady, but quiet; 100 packages pickled hams sold at 16c. and a lot of sour shoulders at 11c. Dressed hogs sold at 8¾c. a 8⅞c. for Western. Tallow was quiet. Lard was firmer, with sales of 1,500 packages at 12⅞c. a 13c. for February and March and 12¾c. on the spot.

RICE.—The high pretensions of sellers had the effect of checking business, and the market, though strong, was not active. Sales of Carolina, in lots, amounted to about 150 tierces, at from 7⅛c. a 8c. for fair to prime. Choice lots were held with firmness at 8¼c. a 8½c. In Rangoon transactions were confined to about 200 bags for domestic use, at 7c., currency, out of bond. We quote Rangoon, gold, in bond, 3¼c. a 3½c.

SUGAR.—The market was strong, with a moderate demand for refining grades. The sales embrace 1,709 boxes clayed and centrifugal at from 9¾c. a 10¼c.; also 550 hhds. for refining purposes, on a basis of 9¼c. a 9⅝c. for fair to good. The movement in refined sugar was held in check by an ill-assorted stock. Hard sugar in particular was scarce, and in consequence relatively higher than other descriptions. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 9c.; fair refining, 9¼c.; good refining, 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9c. a 10⅜c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 11⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅝c.; do., white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9⅜c.; grocery grades, 9⅝c. a 10⅝c.

WHISKEY (receipts, 485 bbls.) was firmer; 289 bbls. changed hands at 93½c. a 94c.

A DOG'S REVENGE.

Terrific Combat with a Mastiff—A Fight for Life or Death—A Heroic Woman.

Mr. Timerman, of Greene county, was recently the owner of a mastiff, which he had raised and which was about two years old, and, no doubt, the largest dog in the county. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Timerman and a lady neighbor, named Mrs. Eliza Huff, returning home from a visit to Catskill, found the dog occupying the gate, and would not let them pass. Mrs. Timerman ordered him away, but the mastiff would not obey until they both had thrown several stones at him, when he took refuge under the kitchen. A short time after Mrs. Huff, while assisting Mrs. Timerman in carrying some things from the house to the kitchen, saw the dog with stealthy steps and glaring eyes advancing slowly towards her. She, seeing she could not stop the dog, by word or gesture, at once prepared to defend herself, as flight was impossible. As soon as the dog was near her he arose on his hind feet and attempted to seize Mrs. Huff by the throat.

Then ensued a combat between the woman and dog of about ten minutes' duration, and which for its fierceness scarcely has a parallel in such encounters. Mrs. Huff first threw out her left arm, which the dog bit fearfully near the wrist, and with her right hand caught the infuriated brute by the throat, and as soon as her left hand was released from the grip of the dog she seized his under jaw with it. Knowing from every circumstance that this combat would be a lengthy one, as soon as the first excitement had subsided Mrs. Huff ordered the family to close every door but one, towards which she gradually but slowly drew the dog. Before reaching the steps in front of the open door, the dog had for a short time partially disengaged himself, and bit Mrs. Huff severely on the left thigh. By this time the heroic woman became calm and collected, and again seized the dog by the under jaw and throat and then began again to draw the brute toward the open door. Finally she had reached the doorsteps, and began to walk up them backwards, and when at the top she, by summoning all her strength, and by one violent effort, threw the dog to the ground on his back. Before the animal could recover his feet and ascend the steps Mrs. Huff had entered the house and closed the door, and at once fainted. Her wounds were examined and dressed by a skilful physician, who pronounced her case almost hopeless. Her face, arms and limbs a few hours after had swollen to double their natural size, the poison from the bite having in a few hours diffused itself throughout her whole body.

WILL OF EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

He Leaves Nothing to the Temperance Cause, and Gives His Reasons.

[From the Schenectady Star.]

Application was made on the 19th instant to the County Judge of Schenectady county by J. Savage Delavan, the son of the late Edward C. Delavan, for the proof of his father's will. Citations were issued. The will bears date October 26, 1870, and was drawn by D. Cady Smith, of this city, and is witnessed by Jay Cady and William L. Goodrich, also of this city.

Mr. Delavan's property consists almost wholly of real estate of large rental value, located chiefly in this State. He has for the past five years been disposing of his unproductive lands in other States, and is said to have closed them all out advantageously, except, perhaps, some lots in Chicago, which he retains. By his will he gives to Mrs. Delavan, his widow, all his gold and silver plate, &c. His paintings, several of which are of the finest works of art (purchased by him in Italy) and of large value, he divides between Mrs. Delavan and his son, Mrs. Delavan taking the the "Apple of Discord," "Madonna and Child," "The Magdalen," &c., and John taking the "Aurora" and most of the statues and models in marble and bronze. The other articles of vertu are divided between Mrs. Delavan and John. He also gives to Mrs. Delavan a legacy of $10,000 and one-third of the net income of his estate. His library and most of his family portraits he gives to John. He gives to his daughter and to his grandchildren (the children of his deceased daughter) various articles as rememberances or tokens of his love. And as a mark of his regard for his sister-in-law, Miss Sarah Hillhouse Schuyler, he gives to her $5,000. All the rest and residue of his estate he gives one-third to his son, one-third to his daughter and the other third to his grandchildren. He also declares that what he had theretofore given to his children were gifts to them respectively, and were not intended by him as advancements, nor charged by him to them, nor to be charged. He appoints his son John S. Delavan, David Cady Smith, of Schenectady, and Townsend Fondey, of Albany, his executors, and gives them power to sell, rent and repair all his real estate.

His estate is estimated anywhere between $800,000 and $1,000,000. To the surprise of almost every one the deceased makes no bequest to the temperance cause, in which he had devoted the best part of his life; nor to Union College, to which he made some time since a valuable donation, nor to any charitable or benevolent cause, nor does he mention any of them. But with his usual foresight he enclosed in his will a statement in his own handwriting and signed by him, of which the following is a copy:—

To prevent my being misunderstood I wish to state my reasons for not having made a bequest in my will to the temperance cause.

My judgment has always been, and my observation has confirmed it, that what one thinks it his duty to contribute to any religious, moral or charitable cause or movement he should by all means do in his lifetime if he can. The reasons for this will at once suggest themselves to every one. I have throughout life tried to act upon it. Many years ago I gave a large legacy in my will to the temperance cause. It was to carry out what I then especially wanted done. I have lived, by God's blessing, to do it myself. Indeed, since that time, I dare say I have given to the temperance cause several times the amount of that legacy. I hope I have done my duty in that cause. I have always thought it an eminently Christian cause. It was always near my heart. My life almost has been devoted to it. But there is a limit to one's ability to give. My estate—that of most men—has been very much overestimated. The reasons that have controlled my action in relation to the temperance cause have controlled me in other matters. I have given in my lifetime what I felt it was my duty to give to the various charities, movements and projects of the day.

Neither the temperance cause nor any other was forgotten by me in making my will; but I think my family is entitled to what is left of my estate. EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 17, 1870.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The *City Times*, a penny sheet, published in New Haven, Conn., is defunct.

Washington, Warren county, N. J., has a new paper, called the *Touchstone*.

A new paper, to be called the *White County Constitution*, has been started at Reynoldsville, Ind.

The Choctaw (Ala.) *Herald* has been removed to Bladon Springs, and is now published as the Bladon Springs *Herald*.

The name of the *New Eclectic Magazine*, published in Baltimore, has been changed to the *Southern Magazine*, as more in keeping with its character and scope of influence.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ALEXANDER—PECK.—At the Church of the Messiah, on Thursday evening, January 19, by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, EDWIN L. ALEXANDER, of New York, to HELEN G. PECK, of Dighton, Mass.

BEEBE—ELSEY.—On Friday, January 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. E. Searles, D. D., THOMAS H. BEEBE to ANN MARIA, daughter of James R. Elsey, all of this city.

HICKS—MORGAN.—At Perry, Wyoming county, on Wednesday, January 18, by Rev. J. P. Root, GEORGE A. HICKS, of Brooklyn, to HELEN L., daughter of Lyman G. Morgan, Esq., of the former place.

KEEGAN—MORRIS.—On Thursday, January 10, by the Rev. Aug. Ebendick, JAMES F. KEEGAN, of New York, to MRS. IDA W. MORRIS, of Cold Spring, N. Y.

ROSE—CROMWELL.—At Lombard, Ill., on Tuesday, January 17, by the Rev. J. A. Mack, Rev. HENRY T. ROSE to MARY, daughter of Israel Cromwell.

Birth.

MOLLENHAUER.—On Monday, January 22, at No. 265 East Broadway, Mrs. Ernestine Mollenhauer, wife of Edward Mollenhauer, gave birth to a fine boy. Mother and child are doing well.

Died.

AUSTIN.—On Monday morning, January 23, of Bright's disease, DAVID AUSTIN, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal church, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BAKER.—In Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, January 22, GEORGE A. BAKER, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in the Brick church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Monday morning, January 23, PATRICK BUTLER, of Grassy Point, Rockland county, N. Y., aged 44 years, 11 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Grassy Point, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

CROCHERON.—At Jersey City Heights, on Monday, January 23, ELIZABETH CROCHERON, widow of Abraham Crocheron, formerly of Staten Island, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, corner of Warren street and Lexington avenue, Jersey City Heights, this (Tuesday) evening, at eight o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fort Richmond, S. I., for interment, on Wednesday, at ten o'clock A. M. Funeral services will also be held in the Reformed church—the Rev. James Brownlee—at Port Richmond, at twelve M.

CORNISH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, January 22, CARROLL W., youngest son of Hiley A. and Selah C. Cornish, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 677 Gates avenue. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CASWELL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, January 23, ELEANOR, only daughter of Dr. Walter and Emma Caswell, in the 4th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Sandusky, Ohio, papers please copy.

CONKLIN.—At Yonkers, on Monday, January 23, RACHAEL, wife of Frederick B. Conklin.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

DARCY.—On Monday, January 23, MICHAEL DARCY, a native of the parish of Russagh, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, L. I.

DAVIS.—At the residence of his mother, in Dublin, on Sunday, January 1, EDWARD CAMPBELL, son of the late John Joseph Davis, of New York.

DEVEAU.—On Monday, January 23, Mrs. ELIZA, widow of Peter L. Deveau, in the 76th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRUHAN.—On Sunday, January 22, WILLIAM J., the beloved son of James and Catharine Druhan, aged 6 months.

Funeral from 588 Eighth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Friends will please accept this notice.

Dublin and Wexford (Ireland) papers please copy.

FALLON.—On Sunday morning, January 22, at three o'clock, after a short but severe illness, of erysipelas, SARAH FRANCES, beloved wife of William J. Fallon, aged 32 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal church, in Forsyth street, between Canal and Hester streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock; thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FLEMING.—MARY F. FLEMING, wife of S. J. Fleming.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Fleming, Orange Lake, Orange county, N. Y., without further notice.

FLINN.—On Monday morning, January 23, MARY FLINN, in her 86th year.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Charles O. and John Steinfeldt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, in avenue C, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

GOODYEAR.—In Heidelberg, Germany, on Friday, January 20, from effects of accidental wounds received January 4, NELSON GOODYEAR, son of Henry B. Goodyear, of New Haven, Conn., aged 21 years.

GOLDERMAN.—On Monday, January 23, CASPAR GOLDERMAN, aged 76 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. Henry Whitney, 309 State street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HATFIELD.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, January 21, EDWARD W. HATFIELD, of Tuckerton, N. J., in the 25th year of his age.

New Jersey papers please copy.

HENDERSON.—At Port Chester, on Sunday, January 22, IDA ELOISE, youngest daughter of Hanford M. and Sara K. Henderson, aged 3 months and 4 day.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HORAN.—On Monday, January 23, CATHARINE HORAN, widow of Patrick Horan, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 139 Washington street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HUFFMAN.—In this city, on Monday, January 23, JOHN HUFFMAN, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 465 Third avenue, near Thirty-second street.

KELLEY.—On Sunday, January 22, WILLIAM EDWARD, child of William and Mary Emma Kelley, aged 4 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 41 Stanton street, Brooklyn.

KELLY.—On Monday, January 23, THOMAS KELLY, a native of Cahir, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends and those of his sons, Michael and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 604 Tenth avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock to Calvary Cemetery.

Tipperary Free Press please copy.

LINTZ.—On Monday morning, January 23, MARIA LOUISE, daughter of William and Maria Lintz.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 41 West Fifty-first street.

LOWE.—On Monday, January 23, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas E. Lowe, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 1,564 Third avenue. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MOORE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, January 22, suddenly, of heart disease, WILLIAM J. MOORE, aged 63 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Clinton avenue Reformed church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

MYERS.—On Friday, January 20, at his residence at Schenectady, N. Y., MORDECAI MYERS, in the 95th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

MACBRIDE.—On Sunday morning, January 22, after a short and painful illness, JANE MACBRIDE, widow of Hugh MacBride, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 299 Court street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCENROE.—On Sunday, January 22, Mrs. BETSIE MCENROE, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 130 Christopher street.

MCMAHON.—On Monday, January 23, JAMES HENRY, only son of Michael and Jane F. McMahon, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 209 Division street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Washington papers please copy.

NORTON.—On Sunday, January 22, WILLIAM NORTON, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 303 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

PICARD.—In this city, on Sunday evening, January 22, ANTOINETTI MARIOTTE, wife of Henri Picard, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 East Forty-ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

POST.—On Sunday morning, January 22, JOTHAM W., infant son of Jotham W. and Eliza C. Post, aged 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 206 East Thirty-fifth street.

Boston papers please copy.

PURSLY.—On Monday, January 23, after a short illness, JAMES PURSLY, of 179 avenue A, New York, late of Trillick, county of Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends of the family will please attend the funeral, on Wednesday, without further notice.

QUINN.—On Monday, January 23, ISABELLA, wife of Thomas Quinn.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 213 West Twenty-sixth street, to Calvary Cemetery.

RINGE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, January 22, ANNA RINGE, the beloved wife of Herman Ringe, aged 47 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Middle Village road, Brooklyn, East Williamsburg, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The members of United Brother Lodge 356 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—At Staten Island, on Sunday morning, January 22, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, George M. Usher, Mrs. JANE SMITH, widow of James Smith, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James R. Smith, 29 West Nineteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SMYTHE.—On Sunday, January 22, Mrs. S. R. SMYTHE, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son Henry A. Smythe are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hobart for interment.

STUDDIFORD.—On Sunday night, January 22, FANNY H., wife of W. V. Studdiford, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1,195 Dean street, third door east of Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn.

SWEENEY.—On Sunday, January 22, Brother JOHN JOSEPH SWEENEY, member of the third order of St. Francis Assissium; native of Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, 85 East Houston street. The remains will be taken to St. Francis church, West Thirty-first street, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

VANDERBILT.—At Flatbush, on Monday, January 23, ANN VANDERBILT, widow of Jeremiah Vanderbilt, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Stallwell, Flatbush, without further invitation.

WARE.—At Winterport, Me., on Wednesday, November 30, 1870, ABIGAIL S. WARE, relict of William R. Ware, aged 92 years.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, January 22, NATHANIEL WEED, in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church, in Stamford, on Thursday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The train leaves New Haven depot for Stamford at nine A. M. Trains leave Stamford for New York at 1:38 and 3:45 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Stamford depot.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, January 22, EVA, youngest daughter of Walter and Mary Ann White, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 235 East 123d street, Harlem, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Royal Proclamation Announcing the Acceptance of the Purple.

APPEAL FROM THE THRONE TO THE ARMY

Citizen Rejoicing Over the Honor and Power of the Kaiser William.

National Consolidation by Treaty Ratification.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23, 1871.

I hasten to telegraph to the HERALD by cable despatch the important fact that the German Emperor William, in an order of the day, announces to the army his acceptance of the imperial dignity, and acknowledges that the bravery and endurance of the soldiers have hastened the unification of Germany.

He solemnly charges the army "ever to remain the strong arm of the Fatherland."

Citizen Approval by Acclamation.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

HERALD telegrams which have been received in this city to-day from different points of Germany announce the fact that the people are, if possible, still more proud of the fact of the assumption of imperial power by King William of Prussia.

I forward the contents of the latest despatches by cable to New York, thus:—

The cities of Hamburg and Bremen have celebrated the proclamation of King William as Emperor of Germany by the firing of salutes.

The citizens joined heartily in the demonstration, and decorated their residences in honor of the grand national event.

Advices from Versailles say the Bavarian regiments were represented at the ceremony proclaiming King William Emperor.

Union is Strength.

MUNICH, Jan. 21, 1871.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies to-day sanctioned the federal treaties by a vote of 102 against 48.

BISMARCK AND FAVRE.

The Prussian Premier on the Question of French Representation in London.

M. Favre's Theory of Republican Recognition by the Conference Dispelled.

Paris "Overshadows the Eastern Question."

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

I have received telegraph advices from Berlin for the HERALD, which inform me that the questions of the London Conference on the Black Sea navigation question and the revision of the Treaty of Paris, with that of a French representation in the assemblage, have afforded occasion to the Prussian Premier, Count Bismarck, to produce one of those very important and finely logical Cabinet circulars, for the composition and timely issue of which he is already so famous. The State paper which he has just published from the Prussian Chancellery is on the subject of the French delegation in the Congress. I am enabled to state the facts in the following order, viz:—

Count Bismarck has, in a note in reply to M. Jules Favre's request for a safe conduct, declined to enter upon any such negotiation. His reasons therefor are given in the following summary of the circular:—

The Prussian Premier says:—"Presuming that the authority of the provisional government had not been recognized by the French nation, the military government formerly allowed M. Favre to pass without prejudicing the question of recognition. It is now impossible to give M. Favre a safe conduct to pass the German lines, because of his declaration that an invitation to take part in the proceedings of the Conference would be a recognition of the republic."

In conclusion Count Bismarck pointedly inquires "whether it is advisable for M. Favre to proceed to London, since the interests at stake at Paris for Germany and France completely overshadow the Eastern question?"

M. Favre's Case Before the Mayors of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

I have just had advices for the HERALD which assure me that M. Favre has held a consultation with the Mayors of Paris as to the propriety of his proposed trip to London.

The Mayors were found to be divided in opinion, and no decision had yet been made in the matter.

Bismarck Promoted in the Army.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1871.

The Berlin *Gazette* proclaims that Count Von Bismarck has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of the Prussian army.

ENGLAND.

The Coming Session of Parliament—Queen Victoria Likely to Speak from the Throne.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

The London *Observer* newspaper, which is generally accepted as a semi-official organ, speaking of the approaching meeting of Parliament, announces that the Queen will personally open the session and deliver the speech from the throne.

Alarming Mortality.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

The number of deaths from smallpox in England is said to average 160 weekly.

A Steamship Put Back—Shipping Chemicals.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1871.

I am informed by telegraph from Ireland that the steamship England, which sailed from Liverpool January 11 for New York, has returned to Queenstown, in consequence of a severe gale having caused the escape of gas from some dangerous chemicals among her cargo.

CUBA.

Landing of Ten Filibusters—Capture of Arms and a Proclamation of Quesada.

HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1871.

Information has been received here of the landing of ten filibusters at Rio de la Palma, in the Vuelta-Abajo region. Two of the men were captured; also a boat containing forty-eight Remington guns and copies of a proclamation signed by Quesada.

The filibusters captured at Rio de la Palma came in a schooner from New York. Two of them were killed. Eight remain with the leader, Felipe Rovira. Volunteer citizens are pursuing the rest of them.

The proclamation of Quesada to the people of Vuelta-Abajo says:—

I send you what you asked for. Your opportunity to break your yoke will have come when I disembark a powerful expedition somewhere and send you arms and ammunition. Your brothers in the Eastern Department began with less and whipped their enemies. To arms, and war against the cowardly Spanish assassin.

It is signed "Quesada," but no date or place is attached to the document. No importance is given here to the landing of these filibusters.

A letter from Nassau, dated the 19th inst., announces that the schooner Eastern Queen is loading with arms and ammunition, ostensibly for St. Domingo.

The English brig Leona ran into the English brig Frank, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, loaded with molasses, off Matanzas. The Frank was sunk, but the crew were saved. The Leona was damaged and leaking.

For three days the bells here will toll and the guns of the fort be fired in memory of Prim.

Antonio Gival, a post office employé, has been arrested charged with being accessory to the collection of drafts that had been abstracted from the mails.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation Into the Outrages in the South.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

Views of the Majority in Favor of Joshua Hill and Opposed to All Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1870.

The Outrages in the South.

The select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the condition of affairs at the South met to-day and took up the case of North Carolina. No witnesses were examined and the session was devoted to an examination of the documents sent to the Senate a few days ago by the President on the condition of affairs in the South in reply to Senator Morton's resolution of inquiry. The recent annual message of Governor Holden, together with the account of the trial before the Supreme Court of North Carolina of certain parties alleged to have engaged in defying the laws, were also laid before the committee. A general discussion took place as to the mode of procedure, the witnesses to be summoned, &c. Senator Morton had a resolution passed authorizing the committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and to report by instalments as may suit their convenience. The object of this is to get the result of their investigation before the country as soon as possible. There is a large number of Southern men here, mostly of the "genus" carpet-bagger, who are anxious to appear before the committee and testify. They complain that the ex-rebels have got the upper hand again and that it is impossible for Union men to live at the South. The democrats propose to summon such men as ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, to offset such witnesses as Governor Holden.

The Status of the Georgia Senators.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the credentials of the gentlemen claiming to have been elected Senators from Georgia, say in their report, made to the Senate to-day, that the General Assembly of that State was organized in 1868, and at the time of the election of Mr. Hill and Mr. Miller contained in each house a constitutional quorum of legal members. Three of the claimants, Messrs. Hill, Farrow and Whiteley, have had their political disabilities removed by the act of Congress of July, 1868. Mr. Miller never labored under political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, but it is admitted that he acted as a surgeon in the rebel army under an appointment from a colonel of a rebel regiment, and had thus given aid to persons in hostility to the United States, and therefore cannot take the oath required by the act of July, 1862. The act of July, 1868, prescribes a qualified oath to be taken by persons elected or appointed to office from whom political disabilities have been removed. Mr. Miller, however, is not relieved from taking the oath prescribed by the act of July, 1868, and, in the opinion of the committee, not entitled to the seat, and it follows from the conclusion of the committee as to the proceedings in the election of Hill and Miller that neither Farrow or Whiteley is entitled to a seat. The committee are of opinion that Hill was duly elected by the Legislature, having authority to elect a Senator, and is entitled to take his seat on taking the oath required by the constitution and the laws. All the contestants maintained the position before the committee that the ineligibility or disqualification of individual members not sufficiently numerous to affect its constitutional quorum was an immaterial issue. The committee, therefore, have not deemed it necessary to discuss the question further than to state the facts in regard to it. The majority of the committee agreeing to the report are Senators Trumbull, Edmunds, Conkling and Carpenter. Senator Thurman agrees with them that Hill is entitled to take his seat, and holds Miller is also entitled to take his seat on taking the oath prescribed by the constitution. Senators Stewart and Rice, of the minority in the presentation of their views, say the main question is which election should be held valid, that of Hill and Miller in 1868 or Farrow and Whitely in 1870. In the determination of this question much depends upon the point of time when Georgia became entitled to representation in Congress. After referring to the reconstruction laws on this subject they say that they have been able to find no case in the history of the government where Senators have been admitted from a State not entitled to representation in Congress at the time of the election. Congress has already in effect decided that the necessary legislation declaring that Georgia was entitled to representation was not made prior to the election of Hill and Miller, nor has any subsequent Congressional act recognized as legal the organization of the Legislature in 1868. They recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring Farrow and Whitely elected and entitled to seats.

Indemnity to the Sufferers by the Saginaw.

The Fourth Auditor has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to allow the seamen wrecked in the United States steamer Saginaw, at Ocean Island, sixty dollars each as indemnity for the loss of effects under the provisions of the law reimbursing seamen for clothing lost through circumstances over which they have no control.

Memorial of Germans to Stop the Sale of Munitions of War to the French.

The following memorial, signed by a number of persons representing themselves to be citizens of German descent, was presented in the House to-day. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which will probably report, if it reports at all, that under the neutrality laws the government of the United States, as well as the citizens thereof, have a perfect right to sell arms and munitions of war to any party anxious and willing to buy:—

Your memorialists, citizens of German descent and residents of the District of Columbia, respectfully represent—

Whereas, the United States of America are not at war with the empire of Germany; and, whereas, the United States arsenals and armories in the North have now nearly been depleted of their arms, ammunition, accoutrements and other implements of war, and the arsenal in the District of Columbia is now also being emptied of its guns, rifles, muskets and war stores; and, whereas, all those articles, already amounting, up to the 4th of January last, to 500,355 muskets, 22,819 carbines, 50,950 revolvers, 54,241,319 cartridges, valued at $9,727,505, besides a large quantity of cannon and shells, have been sold to the government of France, now at war with Germany, although our authorities, by whom these war stores were first sold, knew well that they were to be used against a friendly Power; and, whereas, the United States Treasury is not in such an impoverished or a pecuniary condition that these arms must be sold just at this time, nor does there exist any necessity of getting rid of our bad or surplus army stores at the expense or loss of national honor; and, whereas, the Alabama only destroyed property belonging to citizens of the United States, while those arms are now used for the destruction of hundreds and thousands of men that have never done any harm to the government and people of the United States, but on the contrary have always, during good and bad times, entertained the kindest feelings for the same; and, whereas, it is unworthy of this great nation to follow the contemptible example of that perfidious shopkeeper, England, and to try to make money out of the misfortunes of other nations, ignominiously sneaking itself behind some petty, evasive municipal laws; and, whereas, it is certainly a very hard and cruel task for the German adopted citizens of this country, numbering more than six millions, or more than twice as much as the population of the six New England States together, and paying the fifth, if not the fourth part of all taxes, to see arms and ammunition, which in part they have paid for out of their own hard earnings, sold as fast as possible by the government of the United States and used against their own German brethren and relatives; and, whereas, it is now generally acknowledged that but for the furnishing of arms by the United States the war in Europe would long ago have been ended, the lives of thousands of brave men on both sides would have been spared, tens of thousands of innocent mothers and children would not now be widows and orphans, rich and populous cities and villages would not be in ruins, and their unhappy inhabitants reduced to a point of starvation and abject misery; and, whereas, it is no excuse whatever to plead that those arms have been sold to a so-called republic, the more so as we ourselves have had heretofore no scruples to make war upon Mexico, notwithstanding her long established and acknowledged republican form of government, even going so far as to conquer and annex part of her territory more than fifty times as large as Alsace and Lorraine; and, whereas, humanity, as well as our honor and good faith towards friendly nations, not to speak of self-interest, require that the neutrality of this country, in the present unfortunate war, should be strictly observed:—therefore, we, the undersigned citizens, respectfully petition your honorable bodies to pass such order or resolution as will prohibit the further sale of arms and ammunition by the United States government during the continuance of the present European war.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Reuben Ellwood, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Illinois; G. A. Putnam, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of California; J. E. Marsh, to be Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City, Mo.; James A. Hall, to be Collector of Customs at Waldoborough, Mo.; J. S. Botsford, to be United States Attorney for the Western district of Missouri; Ephraim Browne, to be Consul at Scio; Lemuel Lyon, to be Consul at Singapore; Charles B. Shephard to be Consul at Kanagawa; George L. Woods, of Oregon, to be Governor of Utah; Lieutenant Commander George H. Perkins, United States Navy, to be a commander; William S. Dixon, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Appointments in the Navy Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed Isaiah Hanscom as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy, vice Lenthal, whose term of service has expired, and who has been retired on account of age and length of services. Edward K. Rawson, to be chaplain in the navy; William B. Davis, as assistant surgeon in the navy; Elijah Laws, Wilson K. Purse and Clark Fisher, to be chief engineers in the navy; Lieutenant Commanders Rush R. Wallace and Chester Hatfield, to be commanders in the navy.

Other Appointments Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

John Pierce, Collector of Customs, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Murphy, of New York, Consul at Payta; Benjamin F. Tracy, Attorney for the Eastern district of New York.

Indian Agents—Theophilus D. Griffith, for Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; James M. Miller, Navajo Indians; Charles F. Roedel, in New Mexico, Cimmarron agency; Orlando F. Piper, for Indians in New Mexico; John J. Critchlow, for Indians in Utah; Samuel D. Webster, for Yancton Sioux Indians in Dakota Territory; Henry Gregory, for Ponca Indians in Dakota; J. M. Washburne, for Indians in Upper Platte Agency; Henry F. Livingston, for Indians in Upper Missouri, Crow Creek agency; John Hadley, at the Sac and Fox Agency; Hugh Gibson, for Indians at Round Reservation, California; Charles Maltby, for Indians at Tub River agency, California; David H. Lowry, at Hooper Valley agency, California; T. A. Lyon, at the Creek agency; Charles S. Jones, for the Flathead and other confederated tribes in Montana Territory; William H. Forbes, for the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory; J. J. Hoffman, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington; E. G. Rhodes, Receiver of Public Moneys at Hamlin, Arkansas; John O. Austin, Receiver of Public Money; William M. Boles, Register at Dardanelle, Arkansas; R. J. Monroe, Receiver of Public Money at Lewistown, Montana; Henry Warren, Receiver of Public Money, Oregon City, Oregon; Owen Wade, Register of Land Office at Oregon City.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STADT THEATER—"EGMONT."—The wonderful versatility of talent that distinguishes the great German *tragédienne* now sojourning in New York and the wealth of her dramatic repertory are affording all lovers of higher art an opportunity to behold the classic works of the best authors worthily presented. Among these Goethe's magnificent tragedy of "Egmont" ranges at the summit of celebrity and enduring value. It has always been regarded as one of the master's noblest productions, written in the brightest day of his inspiration, and while his enthusiasm for all that touched the people's cause had not begun to fade. The story of the famous Count Lamoral d'Egmont, chevalier of the Golden Fleece, companion of Charles V. in his grand campaigns, and martyr of the struggle waged by the Netherlands against the wrongs of Spanish tyranny, is one of the most brilliant of the past, and Goethe wrought from it a drama of such exquisite pathos that all Europe has done homage to it, and the best efforts of Beethoven, the king of music, were put forth to give it befitting musical accompaniment. All this was remembered last night, and, with a double orchestra and every aid that the stage management of Mr. Harry and the talent of the Seebach company could render, the piece was splendidly given, in spite of the fiercest storm the winter has yet inflicted and the absence of hundreds who had pre-engaged their seats and yet were forced by the tempest to stay away. While Clara is by no means her most grateful part, it was still a fresh proof of Madame Seebach's power, and her performance made the audience quite forget both time and the weather, and to applaud her with their usual earnest feeling. In the poison scene and the beautiful tableaux at the close of the third and the fifth acts, particularly the latter, which was worthy of Berlin or Vienna in its arrangement, she was superb. Mr. Dombrowsky also won a marked triumph in the dialogue with Clara where he describes the dangers that surround him from the jealousy and enmity of foemen whom he despises and yet who conspire hourly to ruin him. Mr. Harry as the cruel, relentless Duke of Alba rose at a bound to the ability of a great actor in port, "make-up," word and action, and was much applauded, and to Messrs. Patsch, Kraus and Müller in their respective *rôles* earnest praise is due. Mr. Koppe, quite a young actor, held forth bright promise in the part of Ferdinand, and Mr. Brinckman, as Jettee, the tailor, was also more than good. In fine, such was the success of the whole play, including the music, that we should greatly regret not to see it again presented when the skies are less inclement. To-night the attractive drama of "Marie Anne, a Woman of the People," by Joseph Mendelssohn, the scene laid in Paris, with Mlle. Veneta in the title *rôle*, will, no doubt, again fill the Stadt theater, where, by the way, the audience is never disappointed by negligent performance when the house does not happen to be crowded. Mlle. Veneta begins to win the consideration of a "star" upon the American stage, and she is always admirably sustained.

THE ORPHANS' BALL.

It might have been expected that the fearfully stormy weather of last night would frighten the lovers of Terpsichore and the friends of the orphan from attending the Young Men's ball at the Academy of Music. But no; the dresses had been made, the "fixins" secured, and then there were memories of real enjoyment connected with these balls in years past, and, no matter how it "snew" or blew or "thew" or "friz," the young hearts must go to that ball. It was indeed a gay throng, and the general good humor of the dancers, the lively music, the dazzle of diamonds and dress, formed a pleasing contrast to the scene "out of doors." It was worth the trouble of going to see Mr. Peter Trainor in command of the floor. Splendid name for a floor manager, and splendid man for the name! Kearney, of the Americus Club, and the irrepressible Bassford would "guy" Mr. Trainor occasionally, but he was never disconcerted. He managed so well that everybody was satisfied. The programme was carried out, and all without a hitch or an unpleasant word. The ponderous President of the Young Men, Mr. Quinlan, was almost ubiquitous, and the same, indeed, might be said of all his fellow members. The ladies were well attended to by the gay gallants, and everything was done to make the affair successful. That it was so there can be no doubt, and the results will certainly show as much material aid for the orphans as have the balls in the past.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.

At twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four story brick house No. 255 Pearl street. The first and second floors, occupied by the New Haven Copper Company, were damaged about $5,000. The third and fourth floors, occupied by Brewster & Mills, were also damaged $3,000. The building was damaged $3,000. Owing to the lateness of the fire it was impossible to ascertain the amount of insurance, if any. The fire originated in the rear cellar.

FIRE IN HOWARD STREET.

About half-past seven o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 54 Howard street, occupied by Buck & Schmeck, dealers in woollen and worsted goods, causing a loss to stock of $5,000. The building was damaged $500. It could not be ascertained who was the owner of the building nor the amount of insurance. The fire originated from a heater in the basement.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 23—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and the account. American securities firmer. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91¼; 1865, 90½; 1867, 89½; ten-forties, 88¾. Stocks—Erie Railway shares, [illegible]; Illinois Central firmer at 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—United States five-twenty bonds closed yesterday at 95⅝.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—2 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales on board ship named loading at New Orleans at 8d. a 8⅛d. for middling Orleans; on board ship named loading at Mobile at 7¾d. a 8d. for middling Mobile, and on board ship named loading at Charleston at 8d. for middling uplands.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—4:30 P. M.—Cotton firm. Middling uplands, 7½d.; middling Orleans, 8d., on spot and afloat. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 29s. Wheat—California white, 12s.; red Western No. 2 to No. 1 firmer at 10s. [illegible] a 10s.; winter, 11s. 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed new [illegible] at 34s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—2 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 6d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 23.—Cloverseed, 45s. 6d. a 46s. 6d. per cwt. for American red. Common rosin, 6s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 1s. 3d. per gallon. Sperm oil active.

LONDON, Jan. 23—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil easier at £29 a £29 10s. Tallow, 43s. 3d a 43s. 6d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—Petroleum closed yesterday at 56½, for standard white.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A New Raid on the Maisons de Joie of New York.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY CASE.

The Regulation of the Sale of Patent Medicines.

ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1871.

Notwithstanding the absence of many of the New York members there was a quorum in each branch of the Legislature this evening when the two houses assembled. The proceedings in the Assembly were opened with

PRAYER BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

The novelty of the thing created no little sensation. Judging from the look of amazement of a few of the country members when the reverend gentleman knelt down and devoutly crossed himself, there must be more than one of the honorables from the backwoods who never saw a Catholic priest before in all their lifetime.

The only bill of any importance introduced was one in the lower house by Mr. Madigan to

LICENSE HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

Its provisions are almost identical with those of the bill which was introduced in the Assembly a few years ago, and which was never heard of after it had got into the hands of a committee. Its principal feature is that its enforcement is to be left to the commissioners, who are to get $3,500 a year, and who are to have under them their medical inspectors, each one of whom is to be paid a yearly salary of $2,500. The commissioners are empowered to issue licenses, and to charge $500 for a first class one and $250 for a second rate, the virtue loving commissioners to be, of course, the judges as how and why certain places should be rated differently from certain others. The bill will, of course, not pass. Many of the members will advocate the measure stoutly on high moral grounds, but those who believe that it is only an excuse to make vice respectable are by far in the majority. The Clerk, in reading its title, read, "An act for the better protection of health and the protection of vice." A roar of laughter from the members made him see his mistake, and he corrected himself by reading "prevention of vice." Some people who don't like the bill believe that the Clerk read its real title the first time.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-night, at which Twombly managed to appear with his double team counsel. After the opening of the proceedings, without prayer, Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the contestant, went over the position which Mr. Carey's counsel had taken in reference to the shutting out of all evidence beyond that of the canvassers. Mr. Fields responded in his usual way, and for a time there was quite a lively sparring match between the two lawyers, buncombe about what the "People of the State" would and would not do if the committee did or did not do certain things being freely indulged in by both sides, to the great amusement of the great number of legislators and Legislature hangers-on who crowded the room. Matters got finally so nicely manoeuvred down that the committee consented to admit testimony concerning the Eighteenth district of the Sixteenth ward. The inspectors, Dennison and Henriques, and the poll clerk, Ludlum, were examined, each of them being sworn according to the uplifted hand style, not a solitary Bible being come-at-able in the Capitol, although pages were sent in all quarters to scare up one. Dennison and Ludlum positively testified that in the district referred to Twombly had received 238 votes and Carey 218; but when cross-examined by Mr. Fields they said they could not remember what Hoffman's or Woodford's vote was in the same district. They also testified that the United States Election Supervisor, Terhune, had assisted in counting the ballots before they were enrolled, and asserted that the canvass was a fair one, and that, although it was possible for Terhune to have changed the ballots which passed through his hands, it was very improbable that he could have done so without their being made aware of the fact. Mr. Stewart, after these witnesses had been examined, stated that Terhune had been subpoened, but had not shown up, and so he thought

AN ATTACHMENT

would be necessary to make him put in an appearance. The Chairman at once issued the order for the production of Mr. Terhune's body, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was told to undertake the job of bringing it to Albany as soon as he could lay hand upon it alive and in good travelling condition. The committee will meet again to-morrow evening, when they will probably close the whole case. It should be borne in mind that the testimony admitted by the committee to-night related to one of the two districts the entire votes of which the Board of Canvassers threw out during their investigation into the case shortly after the election, and the admissibility of which testimony was the whole cause of the legal wrangle before the committee last week. In the record of testimony taken before the Board of Canvassers mention was made of the votes cast in these districts. The importance of the testimony will, therefore, be appreciated for what it is worth, although the whole case, as far as the Eighteenth district of the Sixteenth ward is concerned, will be turned for or against Twombly according to the light in which the committee see fit to regard Terhune's meddling with the ballots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 17	Moon sets...eve	9 17
Sun sets	5 08	High water...eve	11 18

OCEAN STEAMERS.

RATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Baltimore	Jan 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
France	Jan 25	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Manhattan	Jan 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Jan 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	Jan 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Washington	Jan 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Jan 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Jan 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Italy	Jan 28	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Feb 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Feb 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Feb 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ismailia	Feb 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Feb 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Merrimack, Wier, Rio Janeiro, &c—W R Garrison.

Steamship Zodiac, Nickerson, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Henry Pelham (Br), Vickery, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Blue Jacket, Simmons, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.

Bark Jennie S Barker, Fishbam, Savannah—Stevens & Sonie.

Brig Danube, Blanchet, Bayonne—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, Arroyo, PR—L W & P Armstrong.

Brig Nellie, Owens, Santa Cruz via Brandywine—Roche Bros & Coffey.

Brig Sabina (Br), Vernon, Nassau—Hallon, Watson & Co.

Brig Abbie Ellen, Havener, Bermuda—Jones & Lough.

Brig Harriet (Br), McNabb, St Johns, NF—Bowring & Archibald.

Schr Porto Plata, Montgomery, Truxillo via Turks Island—Eggers & Heinlein.

Schr Freddie L Porter, Small, Santiago de Cuba—E Crowell & Co.

Schr Annie A Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi—J N Bruner & Co.

Schr Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Cardenas—Jas W Elwell & Co.

Schr J E Manson, Manson, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Schr Irene E Meservey, Wall, New Orleans—R H Drummond & Co.

Schr Lottie Beard, Crowell, Mobile—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr Minetta, Crocker, Pensacola—Benner & Pinckney.

Schr Clara Bell, Amsbury, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr M B Bramhall, Stout, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Ida Bella, Fischer, Georgetown, SC—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr Nettie, Brown, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Lucy Ames, Coyle, Baltimore—Geo F Tyson.

Schr P D Smith, Burnham, Gloucester—R J Godwin & Son.

Schr O C Acken, Meade, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Jan 15, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. 18th inst, off Cape Canaveral, passed schr Emma Lewis, bound north.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan 19, with mdse and passengers, to Henry R Morgan & Co. Had strong NW winds the entire passage.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Iquena (Br), Haves, Iquique Oct 22, with nitrate of soda, to Fabbri & Chauncey. Sailed in company with bark Acapulco, for New York. Had fine weather around Cape Horn; passed the Diego Ramirez Nov 8 in lat 53 Sz from thence had 15 days' strong S E winds; crossed the Equator Dec 27 in lon 33 [illegible]; lost the S E trades in lat 6 N, after which had strong N E trades to 35 N. Jan 9 sighted the Island of Bermuda, bore 5 days N of Bermuda, with moderate winds from N and N N E. Dec 30, no lat, spoke bark Magnolia, from Iquique for New York.

Bark J H McLaren (of Eastport), Dyer, Sisal 18 ds, 57 days, with mdse, to H A F W Meyer—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Took the southern passage; Dec 12, lat 33 15 N, lon 77 45 W, experienced a heavy gale from SE, which lasted 48 hours, with heavy cross sea, ship laboring very hard and commenced making water; kept both pumps constantly going, and, with our united efforts, found the water continually gaining on us until we had 3½ feet of water in her hold; gale abating on the third morning, kept part of the crew at the pumps and the remainder heaving overboard cargo for the safety of the vessel and the lives on board; continued heaving cargo overboard until the morning of the 18th Dec; hove over about 100 tons; were 2 days pumping before could free the pumps; have continued pumping night and day ever since; thence light winds and fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 6 days north of that point, with continual gales; took a pilot 45 miles NE of Capes of Delaware.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Blue Bird (Br), Finley, St John, NB, for New York, 7 days, with lumber to G & A J Peters—vessel to P I Nevius & Son.

Schr R A Ford (Br), Carpenter, St John, NB, for New York, 14 days, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co—vessel to P I Nevius & Son.

[illegible] Parker, Frankfort for New York, with granite to Babcock & Brainerd.

Schr Harriet A Sarah, Bell, New Haven for New York.

Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Susan Scranton, Harvey, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr G W Purnell, Ferris, Stamford for New York.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford for New York.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford for New York.

Schr Mail, Holmes, Greenwich for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.

Schr Geo W Pettis, Robbins, Virginia for New Haven.

BELOW.

Schr S E Fabens, Crocker, 16 days from St Pierre, Mart, with sugar, to B I Wenberg.

Shipping Notes.

The hulls of the two iron ferryboats ordered by the Union Ferry Company, and intended to be run on the Fulton ferry, are progressing finely at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint. Their keels are riveted up, the blocks all laid and three-fourths of the frames out. The names of these boats will be the Fulton and Farragut.

Mr J F Rowland, of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, has recently completed and sent to Bridgeport, Ct, a steel picket boat, which, in its construction of hull and machinery, embraces many novel mechanical ideas. This boat was ordered by Col Mallory, of that place, and constructed after designs furnished by him, for the purpose of competing with boats for like duty built by the Navy Department. For a year or more at the various large navy yards in the country these boats have been rapidly "turned out," and furnished such vessels as were bound on long cruises, and found by their officers to be invaluable. Col Mallory's boat is 50 feet in length over all, 48 feet between perpendiculars, 8 feet breadth of beam, and 4 feet depth of hold. The engines, which are placed in the stern of the craft, are of the oscillating description, with two cylinders 5½ inches in diameter by 10 inches stroke of piston. The boiler is of the locomotive character. The boat has no rudder, being steered by the wheel, which is operated by an eccentric fitted to its arms. The engineer acts as the helmsman. In a late trial trip over surveyed ground in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Col Mallory has recently advised the builder, the little boat made 9½ miles per hour, which is regarded by all concerned as being eminently satisfactory. As soon as the weather permits and arrangements can be made this boat will compete in a series of trials with the government boats, and, should it be found to be superior in speed and stability to the latter, the general plan of its construction will undoubtedly be adopted by the Navy Department.

We have before made allusion in this column to the success which has attended the preliminary experiments in removing Diamond Reef. The result redounds in a far greater advantage to the government than had even been anticipated. Gen John Newton, Chief of the U S Engineer Corps engaged in the work, had much to contend against, and, with tide, mud, temperature and frightened workmen all averse to his attempts, doubted the result. Yet he made splendid success in the early part of last month. Nine blasts of 20 pounds each of improved nitro-glycerine were discharged, and divers who subsequently made very careful examination report as follows:—All the nine charges were exploded with tremendous effect. A circle of about 25 feet in diameter over the place drilled is shattered to atoms. With the exception of two or three pieces some three cubic yards in size, that were cracked off the ends of the reef, the rock is broken into small fragments, easily removable by steam dredges. These pieces are thrown up in heaps, a conical pyramid being in the centre. Great fissures are made between the pieces, and while walking over the spot in his examinations one of the divers fell into one of these. He hung helpless by his arms, his feet struggling in the abyss below, and was only rescued from his perilous situation after complete exhaustion. Reference must again be made to the difficulty of working over Diamond Reef. It is impossible to see anything, the current being thick with mud. Work was recently suspended because of storms, ice floods, &c, until next spring, and the machinery removed. At that time the whole area of the rock will be gone over and broken up, when an improved steam dredge will remove the fragmentary masses. By the coast survey of 1867 it was estimated that between 5000 and 7500 cubic yards of rock were required to be removed or dislodged, for the benefit of navigation. The soundings and observations then made were not as particular as more recent examinations in 1868. The latter show minutely all the projections and indentations. The accepted new estimate states the quantity of rock necessary to be removed in order to obtain a uniform depth of 25 feet of water at mean low tide to be 2927 cubic yards, and the surface area of the 25 feet curve to be worked over is 5835 square yards. The present depth of water on the reef is 14 to 19 feet—enough for smaller craft, but 25 feet is required for the safety of the larger sea vessels. By improved machinery and blasting material the work of removing this formidable obstruction in New York harbor will not cost more than $15 per cubic yard against the old price of $60 and $70. The entire amount necessary for the undertaking is about $40,000. Beyond all peradventure the removal will be fully effected next spring and summer.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP CUBA, from New Orleans for Baltimore, put into Charleston 23d inst, having been run into by a brig and disabled.

SHIP ORION, from Callao for New York, before reported at Montevideo in distress, repaired and sailed from the latter port 10th ult for destination.

BARK BLACK BROTHERS (of Yarmouth, NS), Perry, from Antwerp from Philadelphia, went ashore on Saturday last on Winter Quarter Shoals, and on coming off sunk immediately. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved.

BARK LORD BALTIMORE (Br), Brown, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, before reported at Fortress Monroe, had lost flying jibboom and head gear by colliding with a schooner.

SCHR SARAH WATSON—The steamship Ellen S Terry, from Newbern for New York, put into Fortress Monroe 23d inst for a harbor. She brought the crew of the schr Sarah Watson, of Philadelphia, from Wilmington for New York, which was sunk by the steamship Sea Gull, from Baltimore for Charleston, 30 miles SW of Hatteras, on the night of the 21st inst. The Sea Gull was badly damaged and threw overboard the forward part of her cargo and made for Hatteras Inlet. She was 7 miles off the bar when spoken by the E S Terry, who took off the schooner's crew.

SCHR HUMMING BIRD, at Providence from St John NB, reports on the 18th inst, at 6 AM, ran ashore at Chatham Bar, where she remained easy about three hours, when she was got off with the assistance of some fishermen from the shore at an expense of $200.

SCHR REDINGTON, loaded with lime, heretofore reported ashore south of Cape Henry, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. The fire originated in the cargo, only a part of which had been landed.

SCHR MARY PATTEN, Cummings, from New York for Madeira, put into Gibraltar 21st ult with mainmast sprung and loss of sails. (She was reported cleared the day of her arrival for destination.)

SCHR ETTA M STORY, Newcomb, from Tangier Sound for New York, put into Norfolk 20th inst in distress.

MR. FULLER, the submarine diver, is engaged in raising the schr Uncas, of New London, which was cut through by the ice and sunk on the Hudson, near Nyack, on the 7th of Jan. Mr. Fuller has also contracted with the underwriters to remove the cargo of the schr Elizabeth & Helen, which foundered off Cornfield Light during the terrible gale and snow storm in the first week of the year. Nothing has ever been heard of the crew, who either went down with the vessel or were swamped in the yawl while endeavoring to reach the shore. Both schrs were loaded with pig iron, and consigned to parties in Providence.

BOSTON, Jan 23—The schr White Rover, Downes, which started from the Isle of Shoals yesterday to save two men in a boat, was wrecked on Ipswich bar on Sunday night. The crew were saved, but badly frostbitten. The men in the boat were saved. The vessel was lost.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 23—There is a heavy northeast gale raging here to-day. A large fleet of coasters have put in for a harbor.

LONDON, Jan 21—The bark Fremad (Nor), Evensen, from Leith, bound to Philadelphia, has been wrecked on the coast of Holland. The crew were saved.

Jan 22—Bark Volunteer, Scott, from Mobile Nov 25, has arrived at Amsterdam. She reports that in a heavy gale she was obliged to throw overboard her deck load.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 20—Ship Young America, which grounded near Cape St Roque, on her passage from New York, and threw overboard part of her cargo, has been docked and found to be unscathed. She commences loading for New York to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Chas E Denslow, of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

STEAMSHIP VICKSBURG, from Mobile for Providence, put into Norfolk 22d inst, short of coal—to proceed 23d.

BARK ROBERT, from New York for Melbourne, which put into Rio Janeiro Nov 23, sailed 17th ult, under command of Capt Lanfare, the former master (Anderson) being too sick to proceed. Capt A arrived home 21st inst in steamship South America.

SCHR SAMUEL H SHARP, Welch, sailed from Charleston 16th inst for Philadelphia, and returned 20th on account of head winds.

SAVING OF LIFE AT SEA—The gallant conduct of Capt Owens, of the British ship Emme, which recently rescued and brought to this port the crew of schr George Todd, of Calais, Me, is highly spoken of, and the government will probably take suitable notice of it. The English government is always prompt in rewarding humane efforts to save life at sea, and its example is worthy of imitation by all commercial nations.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Barbados Jan 1, schr Clara L Sparks, Atwood, of and from Provincetown, clean.

A letter from second officer of bark Sea [illegible], of NB, [illegible], reports her at Albany, NH, Nov 1, with 320 bbls sp, 80 do wh oil, bound on a cruise. Reports, no date, ship Governor Troup, Castino, NB, 1200 bbls oil; Young Phenix, Sherman, do, 2000 do; Eliza Adams, Hamblen, do, 2000 do do; [illegible] George & Susan, Stapleford, do, 250 do do; Mermaid, Horan, Westport, 800 do do. Another letter from on board the bark Swallow reports ship Adeline, Martin, NB, in July, with 400 bbls oil.

A letter from Capt Grant, of ship Niger, of NB, reports her at Port Praya, CVI, Dec 17, with 40 bbls sp oil.

Spoken—Dec 20, lat 13 45 N, lon 27 55 W, schr Union, Parker, NB, 120 bbls sp oil, all told.

Spoken.

Bark Clotilde, Miller, from Boston for Cienfuegos, Jan 12, lat 27, lon 76 [illegible].

Schr Viola, Mason, from Matanzas for New York, Jan 12, off Frying Pan Shoals.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Jan 5—In port, steamer Atlas (Br), for New York 20th; ships Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, and Good Hope, Ingraham, for do immediately; Record (Sw), Colten, for New Orleans do; barks Queens, Fettersall, and William, Harding, for New York do; Pasqualina (Ital), Caccco, Baltimore do.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec 6—Arrived, barks Geo Peabody (Br), Hilton, New York; 11th, Fanueca (Br), Lord, Montreal.

Sailed 8th, barks Blanche Howe, Ingersoll, New York; 10th, Memphis (Br), Shaw, Liverpool.

BARBADOS, Jan 9—In port, schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, disg.

GIBRALTAR, Dec 28—In port, schr Mary Patten, Cummings, New York for Madeira, arrived 21st—see Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Jan—Arrived about 22d, ships Reunion, Curtis, Mobile; Mozart (Br), South, New Orleans; Colonist (Br), Welsh, Savannah; bark Fanny J McClellan, McClellan, do.

MOVILLE, Jan 22—Arrived, steamship Anglia (Br), Craig, New York (Jan 7) for Glasgow.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec 9—Sailed, brig Julia Lingley (Br), Pratt, New York; 10th, ships Scotia, Drummond, Callao (on, Taylor (from Callao, having repaired), New York; 12th, bark Aberdeen, Treat, do.

PALERMO, Dec 29—Arrived, brig J W Spencer (not as before), Hopkins, New York.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec 22—Sailed, brigs Perseverance (Br), Lamb, New York; [illegible] Chrystal, Barnes, Philadelphia; 26th, bark Nannie T Bell, Knapp, Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 22—Arrived, steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Arrived at do 21st, steamship Wisconsin, Williams, New York (Jan 11) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Ship Charger, Creelman, from San Francisco, which arrived 14th, was ordered to Dublin.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec 25—In port, barks Johan (Swed), Berlin, for New York, ldg (with 5,600 bags); Mindora, Burclay, for Baltimore, do (5,000 bags); Adelaide, Eichberge, for do do (5,000 bags); Clifton (Br), Gavel, for do do (4,000 bags); Northwood (Br), Chapman, for do do (3,700 bags); Parana (Br), for New Orleans, do (7,000 bags); Helen (Br), for do do (6,000 bags); brigs St Jold (Dan), for New York, do (3,500 bags); Countess of Dudley (Br), for do do (4,500 bags); Hetty Mary (Br), for do do (3,700 bags); Olinda (Br), for Hampton Roads, do (4,000 bags); Cornelia & Gertrude (Dutch), for New Orleans, do (4,000 bags); [illegible] Allyn (Br), for an Atlantic port in United States, do (3,500 bags); [illegible] Martha M Heath, Heath, for New York, (before reported for Corpus Christi), do (1,700 bags); Milton (Br), for Baltimore, do (2,600 bags); and others.

ST JOHNS, PR, Dec 10—Arrived, brigs Geo Latimer, Knight, Baltimore; 23d, Sarah Crowell (Br), Messenger, New York; 25th, schrs Anna Tibbetts, Nash, do; Jan 2, Peerless, Patterson, Baltimore; Arctic, Norris, do; 4th, brig Mary Smith (Br), from St Thomas.

ST JAGO, Jan 6—In port, bark Alice Tarlton (Dutch), Connor, disg for Cienfuegos 10 days, to load for Boston.

TURKS ISLANDS, Dec 31—Passed, bark Trait d'Union (Br), Ballou, from Bangor for Port au Prince.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 21—Cleared, steamers Roman, Baker, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, New York.

22d—Signal for 4 brigs and 10 schrs.

Sailed Saturday, wind W to NW, steamers Oriental, Wm Lawrence, Roman, and Neptune; barks [illegible] Dorchester, and Arthur; brigs Gilmor Meredith, and [illegible] Stewart. Sunday, wind NNW, steamer Aleppo and [illegible] passed Cape Cod at 12); and from the Roads, where they anchored Saturday, ship Pharos; barques Fredonia, and Carrie E Long; brig Rescue; and from the Channel, [illegible] Two Brothers (last four passed Cape Cod at 1:30).

23d—Arrived, steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New York; Alhambra, from Savannah.

Below, at anchor in Provincetown Harbor, bark Abbie N Franklin, from New Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Jan 23—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from New Orleans for Baltimore, disabled, having been run into by a brig; schr Sea Queen, Baltimore.

Sailed—Steamship J W Everman, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 23—Arrived, steamship Ellen S Terry, from Newbern for New York, put in for a harbor; bark Ludwig, from Rio Janeiro for orders; schr T G Craig, from Portland for Georgetown; Lookout, from do for Washington.

In the roads, steamship Vicksburg, from Mobile for Portland; bark Templar, for Rio Janeiro; brigs Relying, for do; Clara Brown, for Havana; schr Auble, for St Jago.

Passed out—Ships E A Kennedy, for Liverpool; Augusta, for Bremen; brig Faustina, for Cardenas.

FALL RIVER, Jan 22—Arrived, schrs Elizabeth Jane, Stubbs, Norfolk; Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 18—Arrived, steamship Mexican, Winder, Liverpool via Vera Cruz; bark Prudentia, Lecertue, Havana.

Cleared—Ships May Queen, Ross, Liverpool; Margaret Pollock, Mitchell, do; barks Les Soulis (Fr), Privat, do; Masonic, Morse, Trieste; Pericles, Snow, Liverpool; schrs Angeline (Br), Ward, Ruatan Island; Oak Ridge (Br), Wood, do.

21st—Arrived, steamships Geo Cromwell, Clapp, and Western Metropolis, Quick, New York.

Sailed—Steamships St Louis, Whitehead, and Mississippi, Henry, New York; Yazoo, Catharine, Philadelphia via Havana.

23d—Arrived, steamship Lodona, Hovey, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 18—Sailed, ships Forest Eagle, Oakland, China, Priscilla, Pe [illegible], Emma Banks, Emma C Litchfield, and Esmeralda; schr A Denike.

NORFOLK, Jan 20—Arrived, schr Ella M Story, Newcomb, Tangier Sound, bound to New York, in distress.

NEWPORT, Jan 20, PM—Arrived, schrs Lacouia, Whittier, and Niantic, Paddleford, Fall River for New York.

21st, 8 AM—Arrived, sch, Justicer Briggs, Fall River for New York.

In port, schrs Sarah Jane, Jackson, from New York; Addie Murchie, Gibbs, from Providence for New York or Calais.

Returned in consequence of head winds, sloop Fred Brown, Nichols, Providence for New York.

NORWICH, Jan 20—Arrived, brig W H Parks, from Baltimore.

Sailed, schrs S L Crocker, Thrasher, New York; Wm. F Webb, do.

NEW LONDON, Jan 20—Sailed, steamer Florida, New York for Halifax, NS; schrs Polaris, Mills, New York for Providence, Niantic, Green, do for Taunton.

NEW HAVEN, Jan 21—Arrived, schrs Evelyn, Hobbie, New York; M S Wedmore, Terry, Rappahannock River; sloop Cornelia, Eaton, New York.

Cleared—Schr Susan Scranton, Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, PM—Arrived, bark Hornet, Howes, Palermo.

Cleared—Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston; bark Linda, Smith, Samana Bay; schr John A Griffin, Foster, Matanzas.

22d—Arrived, brig Scotland, Cook, Palermo.

LEWES, Del, Jan 21, AM—Left for Philadelphia early this morning, bark Emma, from Windsor, NS, and brig Scotland. Two schrs and the lightship remain. All the rest have gone to sea.

PM—Nothing passing in to-day. In harbor, steamer Pelican, for New York, and one schr. Wind SW. Thermometer, 32 degs.

PORTLAND, Jan 21—Arrived, steamer Josephine, Hovey, New York; schr W A Thorndike, Hall, Rockland for New York.

Cleared 21st, steamer Prussian, Dutton, Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 21—Arrived, barks Hipparchus (Br), Cohan, London; May Stetson (Br), Spates, Catania; brig Samoda (Br), Goudey, Swansea, Eng; schrs Adolph Hugel, Gifford, Savannah; Silver Lake, Reed, Norfolk; Helen P Jones, Rappahannock River, Va; Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Elizabethport; Memento, Mason, Port Jefferson.

Sailed—Schrs Lewis C Benton, Patterson, Tangier; Benjamin S Wright, Ryder, Deal's Island, Va; Cerro Gordo, Pearson, Baltimore; Anthony Burton, Johnson, New York; Frank Maria, Wood, do.

22d—Sailed, steamer Hunter, Harding, Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, Jan 21—Arrived, steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, New York (and sailed same day to return).

Arrived at City Point 20th, bark Thames, Reed, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 23—Sailed, ship Chas Luling (NG), Semeke, Cork.

SAVANNAH, Jan 23—Arrived, ship Euxine (Br), Owens, Boston; bark Ida (Br), from Londonderry; schrs G C Morris, from Philadelphia; John Southard, from Boston. Also arrived, steamship America, from Baltimore.

Cleared—Barks San Narciso (Sp), Dominick, Barcelona; Fisher (Br), Ward, Barrow; brig Galileo (Sp), Vila, Barcelona; schr Ella Brown, Robinson, Jacksonville, to load for Santa Cruz.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 20—Arrived, schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, Bucksport.

Cleared—Schr C E Paige, Doughty, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SERIES OF GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS—for the benefit of victims of the French war, will be held IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1871. 190,000 TICKETS, AND NO MORE, WILL BE SOLD, Numbered from 1 to 190,000.

$560,000 worth of Diamonds of the very finest quality. Appraised and warranted by a diamond house, second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets, without reservation, whether absent or present.

This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable in America, is catalogued as follows:—One imperial set, Breastpin and Earrings (warranted to be the finest in America), worth $30,000; one magnificent full set, Breastpin, Earrings and Bracelets, worth $27,000; one similar set, worth $22,000; one Solitaire Diamond Ring, worth $18,000; one magnificent set of Solitaire Diamond Studs, worth $10,000; one beautiful (lady's) full set cluster, Breastpin, Earrings and Bracelets, worth $5,000; 2,650 sets and separate articles, in all ranging in value from $55 to $60,000 each.

No stronger guarantee than the names of the distinguished gentlemen who have consented to act as commissioners and officers can be given for the character and integrity of the enterprise. Agents in all principal cities.

Orders for tickets or information addressed to our New York office, 319 Broadway, will receive prompt attention.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULARS.

General ALBERT PIKE, Washington, D. C., Hon. JOHN E. WARD, New York city, } Commissioners.

National Bank of the Republic Depository.

TICKETS ... $6

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Agents, 319 Broadway, N. Y.

New York personal references:—THOMAS A. HOYT (Hoyt & Gardner, bankers), Vice President Gold Exchange of New York; EVANS, GARDNER & CO., 537 and 541 Broadway; Hon. JOHN E. WARD, 59 Wall street; ANDERSON STARK & CO., Broadway. Tickets for sale in New York by P. C. DEVLIN, at No. 2 Wall street and ticket offices at principal hotels.

A.—SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from a torpid state of the liver and stomach.

The success of my medicines in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of scepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed any medicine can create new ones, but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to the bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathize with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia, and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this the stomach must be prepared, so that digestion will go on.

The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucous slime and vitiated matter that clogs up the system and prevents digestion.

The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it sets through the process of chylification and is made into good blood.

When the stomach has got in this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

I was weighed shortly after my recovery, then looking like a mere skeleton, and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, New York, Wholesale Agent.

CORNS CURED FOR 50C. EACH.—BUNIONS, BAD Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street, New York, and 242 Fulton street, corner Clarke, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, &c.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—GO TO 250 GREENWICH street and buy your Teas, Groceries, Flour and Provisions at greatly reduced prices. Call and see for yourselves. THOMAS R. AGNEW.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—ANY INVALID CAN CURE himself without medicine or expense by DuBARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD, which has effected over 70,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhea and all Liver and Stomach Disorders. Sold in tins; 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DuBARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and at all druggists and grocers.

THE GREAT WESTCHESTER COUNTY ENTERPRISE.

$200,000 Home, 400 Village Lots and 30 elegant Villa Plots, in Sylvan Park, Mamaroneck, Westchester county, for the uniform price of $250 each.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—THOMAS' RESTAURANT (European plan), $2 a day, Room and Board. Elegant dining Rooms for private parties. Open till 12 P. M.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—LARGE ROOM ON second floor, for gentleman and wife; also small Room adjoining, for single gentleman; house and table first class. 14 West Fourth street.

1 LARGE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR WITH SUPERIOR Board, for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, 53 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue; references required.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—THOMAS' RESTAURANT (European plan, 28 West Fourth street; $2 a day Room and Board; elegant dining rooms for private parties. Open till 12 P. M.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—AN ELEGANT SUIT of Rooms will soon be vacated at 61 East Fourth street, on second floor, front, southern exposure, to let, with Board; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 164—LARGE PARLOR AND ALCOVE Bedroom, $20 per week, also large hall Room, $8 per week, including heating, gas and service; breakfast if desired.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TO rent, with unexceptionable Board, three adjoining Rooms, one large and two small, on third floor, comfortably furnished; house location and all appointments first class. Apply at No. 1 East Forty-first street, corner Fifth avenue.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY ARE HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with excellent Board for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK, FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH good Board; two communicating Rooms for a family or party of gentlemen. Apply at 172 Bleecker street.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first class Board, at 176 Bleecker street. A weekly library and debating society for the boarders.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, SECOND HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large Room, with dressing room, to rent, on second floor, house and table first class; references.

20 HENRY STREET.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good Board and pleasant front Rooms. Also a few ladies.

25 EAST NINTH STREET.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, with Board, in an English family; references exchanged.

27 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James' Hotel.—A private family will let a large second story Room, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also one third story Room; all modern improvements.

34 EAST TWELFTH STREET.
Handsomely furnished Parlor on first story, with Board, at reasonable rate.
Also large and single front Rooms.

35 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Desirable furnished Suits and several single Rooms, with Board, at moderate rates; all modern conveniences; location central.

40 GROVE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON AND Bleecker.—Rooms to let, with or without Board, at reasonable rates.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let an elegant Suit of Rooms, with or without Board to a family of adults or single gentlemen, who are willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE, VERY handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

46 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—HANDSOME FURNISHED Rooms, for gentleman and wife; Board for the wife only.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished back Parlor, with good table.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, A large Room, adapted for two or three gentlemen; also a single Room; house modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

48 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, very reasonable, for the remainder of the season, with Board; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Two suits of furnished Rooms on second floor, with Board, for families or parties of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

53 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms, with first class Board; also a Suit of large and beautiful Rooms to let, unfurnished.

54 WEST FORTY-FIFTH, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—To let, with first class Board, handsomely furnished Rooms; large closets and private bath adjoining; also Parlor, first floor, suitable for physician.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board.

56 (NEW NO. 137) SEVENTEENTH STREET, THIRD door east of Union square.—A beautiful, large, sunny front Room on second floor to let, with Board. References exchanged.

58 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite and single, on first, second and third floors, for gentlemen or families, with first class Board, at low rates; references.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; first class table; references required.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—LARGE SECOND story front Room; also three communicating Rooms and Hall Room, handsomely furnished; table and location first class; family small; terms moderate.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished front Room and Hall Room; Board first class; for gentleman and wife; Hall Room for a gentleman.

114 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, FOUR DOORS from Clarendon Hotel—An elegant suit of Rooms on second floor front; also one large Room on third floor; suitable for gentleman and wife; southern exposure; unexceptionable Board; references.

122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER OF Irving place, opposite Westminster Hotel.—First class front Rooms, second floor, one with sofa bed, with or without Board; family small; table good.

120 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, Board and nursing for a lady previous to and during confinement. Dr. and Madame GRINDLE.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with a small genteel private family; a good home can be guaranteed.

210 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO NEATLY furnished Rooms to let, with Board; one on second and one on third floor. Terms reasonable.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A VERY desirable Room to let, with Board, suitable for two persons; house and location good. Terms moderate. References.

267 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms to let, with or without partial Board, for one or two single gentlemen, at moderate price. References exchanged.

662 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-EIGHTH and Thirty-ninth street—A furnished Parlor and Bedroom to let to gentleman and wife, with Board, or convenience for light housekeeping.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, IN THE VICINITY of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, will let a large furnished Room, with or without private Breakfast. Address, with references, MURRAY HILL, Herald office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITHOUT board, suitable for a gentleman; also hall Room and closet, on third floor. References. 86 East Twentieth st.

A YOUNG INFANT WILL RECEIVE GOOD CARE and attention in a respectable family; terms moderate. Call or address 232 West Nineteenth street, second floor.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A NEATLY FURNISHED front Room, with or without Board, in a quiet private family, 203 East Eighteenth street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THREE LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COMmunicating Rooms, parlor floor, southern exposure, to let, with first class private table and attendance, in a private family; price $107 per week; location above Tenth street and near Fifth avenue; references exchanged. Address MERCHANT, box 4,540 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, a front Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor; it must be first class; references exchanged; terms moderate; between Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets. Address S. L. MONROE, box 1,154 Post office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—WANTED, BEtween Fourth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues, from 1st of April, two Bedrooms, for two married couples, and one for a bachelor, in a house where there are no other boarders, and where, in a sitting room, of which they can have the exclusive use, they will be served with a liberal table, it being for a permanency; terms must be moderate and references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, H. O. E., Herald office.

WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, ROOMS IN A private family, with or without Board; must have a parlor and two or three bedrooms. Address J. T., box 2,771 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A COMFORTABLE Room, with fire, Breakfast week days and full Board on Sundays. Address, stating terms, J. A. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM FOR A young married couple, with Board; must be convenient to Broadway; terms not to exceed $15 per week. Address C. L., Herald office.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR from Broadway.—Opened on the European plan; newly and elegantly furnished; superior accommodations; families can obtain Rooms, en suite, and desirable single Rooms at the lowest possible price. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, Twenty-second street and Broadway, Madison Park Hotel—Table and accommodations first class; boarding house rates; references required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 to $5 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $6 to $8 a month, with or without Board.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SPLENDID STORE TO RENT—680 BROADWAY, 90 feet deep, 22 front, with basement; has one of the largest show windows and is one of the most attractive stores on Broadway, and in the best location; to rent at a moderate figure. Inquire at 680 Broadway.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE, 1,243 BROADWAY, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; 22 feet front, 75 feet deep, story 14 feet high, plate glass windows and large yard; possession immediately. Apply on premises or to EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 26 AND 27 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY STREET, over the Importers and Traders' National Bank, the entire Second Floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO RENT, TO A DENTIST OR PHYSICIAN, SUIT of Offices upon first floor, with or without Board, at 54 East Twelfth street; splendid location; reasonable rate.

A SUITE OF OFFICES AT 68 WALL STREET; suitable for lawyers and other business persons of good standing, to let. Apply at room No. 10.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY, MARBLE building.—Store, Basement and five Lofts to let, together or separately. A. TUSKA, 209 Canal street.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, RUNNING night and day, steam hoistways attached; plenty of light, a full supply of water, water closets on each floor and premises can be heated with steam if so desired, at J. T. PRESTON'S, 27, 29 and 31 Rose street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, LARGE AND small; well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 239 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER.—LIGHT LOFTS AND ROOMS, ON Beekman, Nassau, Ann, William, Frankfort, Vesey, Fulton, Dey and Church streets to let, with steady Power, on moderate terms. Apply to the New York Steam Power Company, 29 Ann street.

STEAM POWER, WITH TWO SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED floors, each 25x105, to let, together or separately. Apply to the engineer, 15 Baxter street.

STORE AND FIRST LOFT TO LET—27X63 FEET, NO. 4 Great Jones street, near Broadway; suitable for jeweller, bookstore, &c.; fine location; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, 636 Broadway.

STORES AND LOFTS IN BROADWAY, SIXTH AVEnue; also Barclay, Vesey streets; Park place, Murray, Warren, Chambers, Reade, Duane, Thomas and other streets to Broome. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

TO LEASE.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works,)
Having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
To lease
The substantial Iron Building on Centre street,
together with
Lots on Elm and Walker streets.
Apply at the office, 141 Centre street.

TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY 751 BROADWAY, WITH or without the Lots on Clinton place. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—LOFTS ON MURRAY, WARREN AND Chambers streets; also Stores, Basements and Lofts on Leonard, Franklin, Walker, Dispenard and Canal streets. Send for list. WM. C. WALKER, 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FINE CORNER STORE, WITH BASEMENT, No. 493 Ninth avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street. Also Fixtures for sale. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, 25X100, WELL LIGHTED, with steam power, in a silk mill in Hudson City. Inquire at 55 Lispenard street, up stairs.

TO LET—LOFTS IN THAT THOROUGHLY LIGHTED building northeast corner Crosby and Broome streets (430 Broome), at a bargain if applied for immediately. GEORGE BRICKETT, 14 Bond street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of premises 279 281 and 283 Broadway, with or without the Store and Basement, 57 Reade street connecting, in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THREE UPPER FLOORS, IN THIRTY-first street, 25x93, all light, suitable for a piano factory or any business. E. H. HINE, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR IMPROVEment—Premises 312 Broadway; 25x100; opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to WILLIAM A. MARTIN, 63 Cortlandt street.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
to let or lease.
To be altered to suit tenant.
The northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, 28x115, the Dwelling House of the late Jacob Cram; will be immediately converted into a bank or store and be arranged to suit a tenant, who may contract for the same or the lower story thereof within ten days. The lot is 28 by 115 feet, and it is intended to extend the building over the entire lot. Apply to MICHAEL COLEMAN, Tax office, 32 Chambers street. HENRY E. BULL, Trustee.

542 PEARL STREET—STORE, BASEMENT AND cellar 25x100; also 12 Lots on West Sixty-eighth street, adjoining Hudson River Railroad. ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH CARPETS, CHANDEliers and gas fixtures, the 3½ story high stoop brown stone and brick Dwelling, 55 West Ninth street, 22.6x55x100. Seen without permits from 8 to 10 A. M. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—NO. 11 LUDLOW PLACE, HOUSTON street, between Sullivan and Macdougal; rent $1,500; possession 1st of February. F. S. TALLMADGE, 59 Wall street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET—SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, on West Twelfth street; rent $42 per month; all modern improvements. Apply at 11 and 13 Abingdon square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A COUPLE OF furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board; every comfort and convenience; location, Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Address HOME, box 119 Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HALL ROOM, containing a large closet, without board, to a single gentleman; location and house first class. 336 West Thirtieth street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH all modern improvements: in a very desirable location. 22 East Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth av.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, FOR GENtlemen only; furniture, house and location first class. Terms moderate. 125 West Thirty-fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, also single Room, for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house, 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

PARLOR FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO let in brown stone house 125 West Thirty-first street, near Sixth avenue. To be seen until let.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen. 236 West Fifty-second street.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED pleasant front Room, suitable for housekeeping; large closets, bath, hot and cold water and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7 50 WEEKLY.—SITTING AND BEDROOM CONnecting, furnished for housekeeping; water in rooms; pantry, closet on floor; stationary tubs. 182 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—A well furnished, warm Room, with running water, to a gentleman; $4. No meals.

210 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—TO GENTLEMEN, handsomely furnished second story Room; southern exposure; all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

307 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate first class parties with handsomely furnished Apartments, single or en suite, without board, or with private table.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—TO BUSINESS PEOPLE, DESIRING TO RESIDE near their places of business, the House 23 North Moore street, New York; just finishing off in suits, on the French plan; will be ready for occupation by 1st February. Apply to R. ROCKEFELLER, 104 Hudson street, where the key is to be found, or to S. CLIFT, owner, 15 West Twenty-ninth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—HOUSES FOR SALE BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
South Washington square, full size, three story and attic.
10th st., near 4th av., four story brick, 25x50 ft., lot 100.
14th st., near 5th av., four story full size House.
15th st., near 5th av., four story medium size b. s. House.
17th st., near 5th av., full size brown stone House.
18th st., near 5th av., four story brown stone, 25x52 ft.
19th st., near 5th av., four story brown stone, 25x50 ft.
22d st., near 5th av., four story brown stone House, full size.
22d st., near 6th av., extra size four story brown stone.
29th st., near 6th av., elegant four story medium size b. s.
34th st., near Broadway, full size brown stone, four stories.
34th st., near 5th av., four story brown stone, 24x55 ft.
38th st., near 5th av., elegant medium size four story House.
43d st., east of Broadway, desirable four story brown stone.
45th st., near 5th av., medium size four story brown stone.
47th st., near 5th av., new and full size.
48th st., near 5th av., new four story house, 22x56 ft.
49th st., near 5th av., four story House, 22x60 ft., lot 103.
50th st., near 5th av., new three story House, 20x56 ft., lot 103, leasehold, modern improvements, possession, &c.
52d st., near 5th av., new and medium size brown stone.
53d st., near Madison av., elegant four story medium size.
56th st., near 4th av., new and handsome House.
58th st., near 4th av., new and very elegant.
57th st., near Grand Circle, four story brown stone, 25x60 ft.
Lexington av., near 28th st., four story medium size b. s.
Madison av., near 41st st., modern dwelling, furnished.
Madison av., near 63d and 83d sts., modern dwellings.
Park av., near 38th st., first class full size House.
4th av., near 48th st., elegant medium brown stone.
For permits and further particulars apply at the office, No. 11 Pine street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $7,105,500 IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE DWELLING, WITH Furniture, No. 3 Rutherford place, Stuyvesant square, lot in fee. Also, by same estate, No. 50 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place, full sized House and Lot; leasehold. Apply only to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP house; 15 East Forty-sixth street; 25x62; splendidly finished in hard wood; rosewood doors, marble mantels, &c.; cheap for cash; open for inspection; boulevard fronts for sale very low. JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS TENEMENT PROPERTY ON NOTT street, near Spring, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A FINE CORNER HOUSE ON LEXINGTON AVENUE and Fortieth street for sale at a low figure. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN IN TENEMENT PROPERTY—A PLOT 75X100, nearly covered with buildings, well rented, near Third avenue, below Thirty-fourth street. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 Liberty street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

CENTRAL AVENUE BOULEVARD LAND FOR SALE low.—Nine acres fronting the avenue; valuable plot to cut up. Half cash; balance five years. No brokers need apply. Price $35,000. Owner, JOHN KORNARENS, 630 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—TEN OR MORE LOTS, WITH OR WITHout bulkhead and water right, foot of East Twenty-ninth street. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO HOUSES, WHICH are very desirably situated, on the northwest corner of Second avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Terms easy. Apply to J. F. MURRAY, 245 East Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—TWO FIVE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, with Stores and Basements, Nos. 881 and 883 Third avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; price $41,000, cash required $7,500; more can be paid if the purchaser desires; lot of both houses 25x100; rents at present for $4,400. Apply to owner, 193 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, 25 feet 10x58x100, on the most desirable part of Second avenue, built in an unusually substantial manner and with all modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply at the office of T. C. JUNG & SON, 56 Broadway, where a diagram may be seen and permits obtained to see the house.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, FURNISHED, with Fancy Store and Fixtures, at 176½ Mulberry street, near Broome.

FOR SALE—IN EAST THIRTIETH STREET, A BARgain, four story high stoop brown stone House, 22 feet front; $16,500; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

2D AVENUE CORNER HOUSE, WITH STORE, FOR sale at a great bargain. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$3,000 CASH, BALANCE MORTGAGE, WILL BUY three story and basement brick House, modern improvements, Thirtieth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. O'BRIEN, owner, 495 First avenue.

West Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $2,536,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FINE PIECE OF SIXTH AVENUE IMPROVED Property—Two Houses, including a corner; all well rented to first class tenants; very desirable either for investment or prospective value. Price reasonable and terms easy. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 17.5x50x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A LOT FOR SALE—ON NORTH SIDE FIFTY-FIFTH street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue; cheap for cash; also boulevard lots for sale. JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway.

A CHEAP FOUR STORY BROWN STONE (FURnished or unfurnished) House, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, West Thirty-eighth street; size 20x62x100 feet; all modern improvements. Apply at 121 West Forty-fifth street. ROBERT CHRISTY.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN PRESSED) brown stone House, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER FOR business purposes in this city; corner Bank and Bleecker streets, fronting Abingdon square. For terms, &c., address J. H., box 106 Herald office.

FOR SALE—NO. 665 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, five story first class brown stone House, with fine Store and Basement. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, modern three story high stoop brick House, pleasantly located; $18,600. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—LOT, 25X100, WEST SIDE Seventh avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, north side of Fifty-seventh street, about 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, 166 Nassau street, New York.

5TH AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT FULL SIZED HOUSE, near Forty-second street, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

5TH AVENUE—LOTS FOR SALE—FRONTING AND below the Park; also choice Lots on Madison avenue. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,916,050 UNIMPROVED CITY Realty, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway, Trinity building, basement.

ALL OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LOTS CALL ON CHARLES MAC RAE, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau.

A.—LOTS ON FIFTH, MADISON, SIXTH, SEVENTH and Eighth avenues and the intersecting streets for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, THE FOLLOWING choice parcels:—Two Lots northeast corner 3d av. and 23d st. (suitable location for a bank), also four Lots northwest corner 3d av. and 86th st., seven Lots northeast corner 3d av. and 86th st., five Lots northeast corner 1st av. and 71st st., two of the most desirable Water Fronts on the East river, north of 63d st., containing about 25 Lots each, also valuable improved Property on west side of Bowery. Apply to owner, ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery, from 10 to 3.

$16,000.—A VERY COMPLETE BROWN STONE House, on Seventy-eighth street, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IF SOLD AT ONCE, with possession, three story brick House, 20x40x100. No. 415 Clermont avenue, ninth house from Fulton; has all modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $13,000. Apply to owner, on the premises; or to EDWARD H. FOSDICK, 145 and 147 East Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, overlooking the harbor; 12 rooms, including bathroom; in good order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 81 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS and Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well located, near the river; also a Grist Mill; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, Brooklyn.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF 44 FOURTH PLACE, Brooklyn, front and back Basements and Bedroom off, front and back Parlor, front Room and Bedroom on third floor; heater, hot and cold water, gas, bells oilclothed; possession immediately. Inquire as above.

47 AND 49 HICKS STREET, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. 27 by 100 feet, for sale at a bargain. Excellent property for a carman or for investment. J. E. TOUSEY, 250 Henry street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BASEMENT HOUSE IN Grand street, Jersey City; terms reasonable. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 81 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT. several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 25 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 55½ Broadway, or 92 Front street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,430,005 WESTCHESTER REalty—At prices marked down to conform to the tone of the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., A NEW AND elegant House, 12 rooms, with three or five acres of land; also the large Dwelling where I reside, 16 rooms, barns, &c., with five or forty acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, and within sight of depot; also, to close an estate, a Farm of 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation, in Monmouth county, near depot. A. D. NEWELL, M. D., New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, FRONTing 60 feet on Monument street, 140 feet on Constitution street and 90 feet on a 20 foot alley; consists of machine shop and foundry, with slate and tin roofs; has large steam power and railroad connections on both streets; the foundry has two cupolas, three cranes, blower, cinder mill, core oven and all the appliances of a first class moulding shop. Immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to MAYGER & SHAFFER, 40 East Monument street, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF FLUSHING, L. I., A first class Dairy Farm, one mile west of Stewart's property, only 8 minutes from depot, containing 80 acres of tillable land, with a splendid new House, containing 15 rooms; all the outbuildings in perfect order. This is a rare chance for a person desiring such a piece of property. For full particulars address MARSHALL FROST, Queens county Post office, L. I., or apply to E. O'BRIEN, Real Estate Agent, 322 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO SPLENDID FARMS: one containing 130 acres and the other 130 acres, adjoining each other; the land is of the best quality; situated 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot at Tarrytown, and 1½ mile from the Harlem Railroad depot at Unionville, very desirable for milk or dairy farms; will be sold separately or together. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, 55 Broad street.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, A COTTAGE, NEAR depot; well and fully furnished; gas, bath, closets, furnace. THEO. AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

$25 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED HOUSE, BILLIARD table, piano, library, gas, &c., Fairmount, one hour from city. OSBORNE & CHEESMAN CO., 351 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—I WILL LEASE OR TAKE the management of Estates. Real estate security given. Address PETER GILLESPIE, 346 East Fourteenth street, or 32 Chambers street, tax office.

REAL ESTATE.—I WILL TAKE THE MANAGEMENT of property of any kind; have my own real estate security; am no agent and not in business. Address A., box 147 Herald office.

RESIDENCES WANTED IN YONKERS—TWO MODERN dwellings to purchase, not far apart, one small, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, with grounds; adapted in every way to first class private families. Please address box 785 Post office, Poughkeepsie, New York.

WANTED—A LOT, 100X100, BETWEEN CITY HALL and Eighth street and between Broadway and Bowery; also a House in about same vicinity, 25 feet front. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 81 Pine street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BETWEEN TWELFTH and Forty-fifth streets and Third and Sixth avenues, a House, 20 or 22 feet front, with all the modern improvements. Address G. F. E., box 1,712 Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCES
nightly attest the
UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR
of the
GREAT SPECTACLE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—CURTAIN RISES.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs, Mlle. Adrian as Flora.
8:28—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Markham's song.
9:16—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Mariette Bonfanti.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace.
9:53 The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Folie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:3—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:45—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SIXTH WEEK
of
"SARATOGA."
SARATOGA!—Every evening until further notice and Matinee every Saturday, with its superb local scenery, magnificent dresses and accessories and vast comedy cast.
SARATOGA!—Says the Herald:—"Were a stranger of refinement coming to New York to ask us where he would feel most at home for amusement and happiest for an evening, we should unhesitatingly say, 'At the Fifth Avenue theatre.'"
SARATOGA!—Says the Leader:—"Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."
SARATOGA!—Says the Times:—"Grows in favor every evening, and the theatre is nightly crowded, as it has been for more than a month."
SARATOGA!—Says the Sun:—"Is presented with everything that histrionic art and splendor of scenery can contribute to make it a marked success."
SARATOGA!—Says the Post:—"Is light, frothy, sparkling, like real life at Saratoga in summer."
SARATOGA!
Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play, now acting with great and distinctive success in London.
** NINTH SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
of G. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
NOTICE.
Owing to forthcoming novelties this highly successful pantomime must positively be withdrawn at a very early date.
Seats can now be secured for
THE LAST NIGHTS,
and
THE LAST WEDNESDAY
AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
In rehearsal, RICHELIEU,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, &c.
G. L. RICHELIEU..........FOX

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1871,
AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE
(generously tendered by Messrs. Wheatleigh & Snyder),
when will be presented Bulwer Lytton's romantic drama,
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with the following excellent cast, which the Holland Testimonial Committee are enabled to present through the cooperative assistance of the several managers and of all the artists announced:—
EXTRAORDINARY AND MEMORABLE CAST.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER......as......CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Mr. MARK SMITH......as......COLONEL DUMAS
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL......as......BEAUSEANT
Mr. OWEN MARLOWE......as......GLAVIS
Mr. E. B. HOLMES......as......M. DESCHAPPELLES
Mr. MILNES LIVECK......as......GASPARD
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ as......PAULINE
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON......as......Mme. DESCHAPELLES
Mrs. L. E. SEYMOUR......as......WIDOW MELNOTTE
Miss HAYDEN......as......JANET
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN. General admission $1. Orchestra $2. Front balcony boxes $15. Rear balcony boxes $12. Proscenium boxes $25. Dress circle reserved seats $1 50.
HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
Managers of out of town theatres, who have given performances to the HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL, are respectfully requested to make returns to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, of WALLACK'S THEATRE, New York, who is authorized to receive the moneys.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED.
IMMENSE APPLAUSE. VOCIFEROUS ENTHUSIASM.
THE LAST SENSATION ADA WRAY'S
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
A full band of beautiful and talented young ladies, in NEW SONGS, DUETS, GLEES, CHORUSES, JOKES, &C.
TRIP TO EUROPE. SONGS OF ALL NATIONS.
Misses Ada Wray, Clara Vernon, Martha Wren, Ella Craig, Iona Lang, Ellen Keely, Lucy Estelle, &c., &c.
TONY PASTOR'S DOUBLE COMBINATION.
The famed India Rubber Man, MONS. JULIEN, Wild, Kerns, Cummings, Collins, &c.
MATINEE TO-MORROW at 2½.

STEINWAY HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
The public is respectfully informed that
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, on his return from the East—
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, FIRST CONCERT,
BENEFIT OF MISS ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:—
THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
MR. S. B. MILLS.
Together with
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
ADMISSION TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Monday, January 23, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer, 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL,
corner Third avenue and 130th street.
This splendid new hall can be secured for balls, concerts, lectures, theatricals or any first class entertainments; has proscenium, stage, a full set of scenery for any entertainment and license paid.
BOOK NOW OPEN.
Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., or by letter to S. D. CHASE, Agent.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence 227 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher dances. Also new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month.
Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 551 BROOME street and 153 West Twenty-third street.
A new class for Tuesday, Broome street.
SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Tuesday, Friday evenings, classes and practice with ladies: Boston and all dances taught; six fashionable dances perfectly in six lessons.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West Thirty-fourth street, for ladies, gentlemen and children; new class forming; send for circular.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE—ALL IMPROVEments, in perfect order, on one of the best avenues in Brooklyn, to exchange for a House in New York, not above Sixtieth street, between Third and Fifth avenues; price not to exceed $15,000. Address CLERMOUNT, box 222 Herald office.

A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS ON EIGHTY-FOURTH street, free from mortgage, exchanged for a good brown stone house in a desirable neighborhood. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE ON EAST FIFTIETH STREET for one west of Lexington avenue; one on West Forty-seventh street for one between Lexington and Madison avenues; two new Houses for Second Mortgages; Lots on Seventy-first and Eighty-fourth streets and Seventh avenue for Tenement Property. E. H. HOWELL, 202 Third avenue.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—A VALUABLE PROperty on Union Hill, N. J., for available property in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia or elsewhere. Inquire at 25 Park row, room No. 9.

SEVERAL LARGE TRACTS OF EXCELLENT TIMber Land on the Licking river, Kentucky, within 70 miles of Cincinnati; also Virginia Timber and Farming lands; all desirably located; titles perfect; New York or Brooklyn property preferred. SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., 79 Cedar street.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD PAYING PROPERTY, CONsisting of Dwelling Houses and Lots on Staten Island, near the landing, for brown stone House, this city, worth from $1,500 to $20,000. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 110 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, SOME 5,000 acres Land, with saw mill, grist mill and splendid water power, near Aiken, S. C.; said to be the most delightful climate in the world. Apply to owner, THOMAS E. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVEN MADISON AVENUE AND Eighty-eighth street corner Lots for a Dwelling well located, worth $55,000 to $60,000. B. P. DEGRAFF, 27 Bowery.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange—Three miles from City Hall, in New Jersey; a bargain; also Farm, near A. T. Stewart's, Long Island. JOHN WOOD, 278 Fulton street, room No. 7.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF ILLINOIS Land, located within a few miles of a populous city, for any kind of merchandise that can be used in the auction business; title to land perfect and clear of encumbrance. Address, with description of merchandise, W. & M., box 773 Post office, Quincy, Ill.

400 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND IN MORGAN county, Ky., worth $10 per acre cash, will be exchanged for property near New York. Address KENTUCKY, station A, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 24,
Planche's comedietta,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's comedy,
USED UP.
Characters by
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. B. M. Holland, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. W. Quigley, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Flora Clayton, Miss Fowler, Miss Rowe, Miss Haydon, Miss McCormack, Miss Blaisdell.
TO-MORROW, third time this season,
Robertson's military drama,
OURS.
THURSDAY—OURS.
FRIDAY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY—FIRST MATINEE OF OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—(First time this season)—Coleman's great comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
In active preparation Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, JANUARY 28,
at 1:30 P. M.,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
in
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.
Box office open.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
THEATRE COMIQUE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
ALL THE CHIEF FEATURES OF INTEREST.
IMMENSE INFLUX OF TALENT THIS WEEK.
THE WONDERFUL LAURI TROUPE.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
MLLE. ANNETTA GALLETTI,
AND THE SPLENDID BALLET TROUPE.
MLLE. BLANCHE AND GEORGE LEOPOLD
IN THEIR STUPENDOUS MID-AIR FLIGHT.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY HUGHEY DOUGHERTY
will speak on the Growth and Prosperity of the United States.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON,
William Arlington, Low Rattler, George H. Coes, James Wambold, J. C. Stewart, in their side-splitting Acts.
THE IMMENSE TROUPE EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
"RICHELIEU" MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in "RAPHAEL"
in "MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co's music store, 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LINA EDWIN..........Proprietor and Lessee.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF
LAURA KEENE,
who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New York public on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 25.
DION BOUCICAULT'S
BEST PLAY,
HUNTED DOWN,
or the
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Mary Leigh, the Artist's Wife..........Miss Laura Keene.
John Leigh, Royal Academician..........Mr. Frank Mordaunt.
Sir Arthur Glengary..........Mr. Hart Conway.
Count De Willidoff, a Broken Down Gambler..Mr. G. Becks.
John Smith, a London Footman..........Mr. M. Rainford.
Jeemes Jenkins, a Fashionable do..........Mr. P. Dovey.
Clara, a Model..........Miss Emma Madden.
Mrs. Bolton Jones..........Miss Amelia Harris.
Fanny, Nurse-maid to Mary's Children..Miss Emma Warren.
Maud Leigh, } aged 5 years.......... { Little Minnie Madden.
Willie Leigh, } .... { Miss Charlotte Graves.
Each artiste carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned to them.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY MARSTON.
Box sheet now open.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID:—"MISS KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the only woman in the country who can act Mary Leigh."

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID:—"WHEN DION FINISHed reading me his play, he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'Laura Keene.'"

DION BOUCICAULT SAID:—"I HAD YOU IN MY mind constantly while writing this drama."

THE BOSTON POST SAID:—"SELWYN GAVE US last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

BOWERY THEATRE.
WILLIAM B. FRELIGH..........Manager
MONDAY, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON,
Hernandez Foster's new and
GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
entitled
SEE-SAW.
See-saw, Margery Daw,
Sold her bed and laid on straw.
AFTER A LENGTHY PREPARATION
is now ready to
PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC,
with all the effects of
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
MARVELLOUS MECHANICAL WONDERS,
NOVEL AND ELABORATE TRICKS
AND BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATIONS.
The justly celebrated Hernandez Foster's Troupe of
PANTOMIMISTS
have been engaged to portray the principals in this superb production, viz.:—
HERNANDEZ FOSTER......as......Clown
FRANK FOSTER......as......Harlequin
JOS. M. SLOAN......as......The Great American Pantaloon
Miss NELLIE WALL......as......Columbine
aided by the strength of
THE REGULAR COMPANY AND
NUMEROUS AUXILIARIES, MALE AND FEMALE.
The full and elaborate description will be found in the programmes of the day.
NOTICE.
EVERY SATURDAY, A GRAND FAMILY SEE-SAW MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK CIRCUS
L. B. LENT..........Director
FAREWELL
CINDERELLA
MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT THE MATINEES.
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
of
REAL BEDOUIN
ARABS,
originally and wonderfully endowed
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
GROUPINGS PYRAMIDS
AND FEATS OF
MUSCULAR ENDURANCE.
UNPARALLELED ACTS OF DARING HORSEMANSHIP.
BY ALL THE GREAT RIDERS.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WONDERS.
FAREWELL CINDERELLA MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON—STADT THEATRE.
To night, MARIANNE; Vancia as MARIANNE. To-morrow, Seebach as MATHILDE. Thursday, TAUSCHUNG AUX TAUSCHUNG.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's theatre. Every evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	DEAF IN A HORN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE BABY ELEPHANT.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	GLODOCHE CAN CAN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THREE O'CLOCK TRAIN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	LITTLE MAC'S ESSENCE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	TOMMY SULLY'S DANCES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE BLACK BRIGANDS.

CAN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD?
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, McAndrews, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
DAN BRYANT'S PALACE OF MINSTRELSY, 23D ST.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
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PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes, the most reasonable in price offered the public, can be found at the Factory and Warerooms of JENNYS & SONS, 225 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A—A—A—A.—PIANOS TO RENT, NEW AND SECOND hand, grand, upright and square; prices from $5 to $25 per month; rent applied on purchase. J. & N. PATTISON & CO., 45 and 50 East Twenty-third st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD PIANO IN GOOD order, $100; a 7 octave, overstrung bass; serpentine bottom and carved legs; at a sacrifice. PEEK & LOU, 146 Bleecker street.

A CHICKERING PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE for cash.—A beautiful 7 octave overstrung bass rosewood Pianoforte, only $175. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $800; only seven months in use, will be sold for $325; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Property family declining housekeeping; made order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used 5 months; cost $550, for $230; Parlor Suit, covered crocatel; Paintings, Silverware, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Clocks. 54 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

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THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.
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THE EVENT.	LA PERICHOLE. AIMEE.	THE EVENT.
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Every evening until further notice.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
SUNDAY, FIFTH GRAND CONCERT,
FISK'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
with a new and novel programme.
Seats secured at box office of Opera House; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

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in favor of the
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
First and second acts
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA..........CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTA..........ELISE PERSINI
Third act.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
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Third week of the local drama,
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Mr. JOSH HART in his great character of MOSE,
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LAST WEEK
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LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
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MISS THOMPSON IN COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.
Special engagement and first appearances of
MR. FRED. DEWAR AND MR. H. R. TEESDALE.
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Charles Dana's Comic Drama,
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In which Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Fred. Dewar and Mr. Teesdale will appear.
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MEG'S DIVERSION AND SCENES FROM IXION.
Monday, Jan. 30, RED HANDS.
First appearance of Miss LUCY RUSHTON.
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Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, production of an entirely new sensational Drama, entitled
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Immense success of the opera
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ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
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Carry the News to Mary, and by the Star Troupe.

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